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Bowdoin College Bulletin

President's Report Number

Sessions of 1940-41



Number 257

May, 1941

Brunswick, Maine

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1940-41.

I. DE MORTUIS

John William Manson, A.M., of the Class of 1881, Overseer of the College, died at his home in Pittsfield, Maine, on May 6, 1941, in his eightieth year. Since 1919 he had been a member of the Board of Overseers; and he gave much time and thought to his duties there, and was constant in his attendance at meetings both of the Board and of its committees. He was a devoted friend of the undergraduates, particularly those who came from his section of the state and those who needed financial assistance in securing a college education. He kept his youthful enthusiasm to the very end, and many a graduate recalls seeing him at football games, at alumni meetings, in fact wherever matters of Bowdoin interest were going on. A man of the highest honor and integrity, the leading citizen of his town, modest and unassuming, he lived a very rich life, for he was constantly doing services for others.

Frederic Alvan Fisher, A.M., of the Class of 1881, a member of the Board of Overseers from 1907 until his resignation in 1938, died at Pasadena, California, January 27, 1941, in his eighty-sixth year. During his service of more than thirty years on the Board of Overseers, he was a member of many important committees, most faithful in attendance, most helpful in counsel, and most loyal to the College.

Dr. Arthur Haas, Visiting Professor in Physics on the Tallman Foundation during the academic year 1935-36, died at Chicago, Illinois, January 20, 1941, in his fifty-seventh year. An eminent scientist, he had been, since serving here, professor at Notre Dame University.

I also record with regret the death of an undergraduate, Peter Wendell Howie, of the Class of 1941, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, on October 18, 1940, under tragic circumstances.

II. GIFTS AND BEQUESTS FROM APRIL 1, 1940 TO MARCH 31, 1941

GIFTS

Alumni Income Fund—Contributions . . .	\$ 18,784 82
Alumni Endowment Fund—Contributions . . .	750 47
Charles T. Hawes Library Fund—	
Mrs. Charles T. Hawes . . .	2,500 00
Class of 1904 Book Fund—Contributions . . .	60 00
Books—Anonymous	2 25
Sumner T. Pike, '13	1,191 26
John F. Dana, '98	20 00
James E. Rhodes, 2nd, '97	50 00
Hawthorne Prize—Robert P. T. Coffin, '15 . . .	40 00
Forbes Rickard Prize—Kenneth C. M. Sills, '01 . . .	10 00
Special Scholarships—Alumni Fund	205 00
Anonymous	100 00
Returned Scholarships Fund—	
David V. Berman, '23	17 50
Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Russell	5 00
Art Building, refinishing floors—	
William W. Lawrence, '98	100 00
Packard Gateway—Class of 1876	931 11
Packard Gateway Maintenance Fund—	
Class of 1876	137 02
Kent Island—Sumner T. Pike, '13	100 00
Bowdoin Catalogue, 1821—	
Frederick W. Pickard, '94	9 50
Faculty Room and other construction, Massachusetts Hall—Frank H. Swan, '98 . . .	6,000 00
Pickard Field Maintenance—	
Frederick W. Pickard, '94	2,900 00
Teaching Fellowship in French—	
Frederick W. Pickard, '94	2,100 00
Hoyt A. Moore Fund (addition)—	
Hoyt A. Moore, '95	25,879 77
Frederick W. Pickard Fund (addition)—	
Frederick W. Pickard, '94	13,218 75

Class of 1915 Fund—Contributions . . .	1,527 76
Twenty-one Appleton Scholarship Fund—	
Harvey D. Gibson, '02, and others	2,000 00
Lockwood Scholarship Fund—	
Guy B. Mayo, '95	122 80
Lawrence Foundation Scholarship Fund—	
Guy B. Mayo, '95	101 31
G. S. Whitmore Scholarship Fund—	
Guy B. Mayo, '95	153 50
Class of 1868 Prize Fund— Guy B. Mayo, '95	122 80
Lecture—Society of Bowdoin Women . . .	225 00
President's Loan Fund (addition)—	
Thayer Academy	25 00
John Johnston (Bowd. 1832) Fund (addition)	
Albert W. Johnston	3,350 00
Henry Brewer Quinby Scholarship Fund—	
Mrs. G. M. Maynard	5,000 00

BEQUESTS

Marshall P. Cram Bequest—	
Estate of Marshall P. Cram, '04	56 74
J. B. Cochrane Fund—	
Estate of J. B. Cochrane, '61 . . .	97 59
Hall-Mercer Scholarship Fund—	
Estate of Alexander G. Mercer	60,209 29
George A. Holbrook Fund—	
Estate of George A. Holbrook, '77	2,000 00
Heber D. Bowker Fund—	
Estate of Heber D. Bowker, '79 .	999 00
The Francis, George, David, and Benjamin	
Smith Fund—Estate of Dudley F. Wolfe	150,000 00
William L. Black Fund—Estate of Carrie Black	2,000 00
Charles P. Kling Fund—	
Estate of Charles P. Kling . . .	150 36
Coffin Gift Fund—Estate of Charles A. Coffin	8,500 00

\$311,753 60

All the friends of the College will unite with me in an expression of gratitude, of real thanksgiving, that in these troublous days so many feel the work that Bowdoin is doing, and more important, the work that she can do, is worthy of this generous support. The total amount of gifts and bequests is the largest in five years, and not far below the average for the past ten years.

Of special value is the most generous bequest of the late Dudley F. Wolfe of \$150,000 in memory of his grandfather and great uncles. This fund may, at the discretion of the Governing Boards, be used for a building or be kept intact in a fund the income only to be spent, in either case building or fund to be a memorial to Francis, George, David, and Benjamin Smith. Mr. Wolfe, who was a graduate of Harvard, had a very real love for the State of Maine, and evidently a warm regard for Bowdoin. The College is greatly in his debt, and also under very real obligation to his brother, Mr. Clifford Smith, executor of his estate, for the prompt payment of the legacy. This benefaction is another tie between the College and prominent Maine families whose sons have not come to Bowdoin.

The Hall-Mercer Scholarship Fund, from the estate of the Rev. Alexander G. Mercer of Newport, Rhode Island, is another illustration of support from circles beyond our own Bowdoin family. Mr. Mercer, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who died many years ago left a large estate subject to several annuities. When these were fulfilled, he directed his executors to distribute a very large sum amongst colleges and schools at their discretion for the benefit of graduates of public high schools. The executors included the Presidents of Harvard and Yale universities, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, the late Bishop Rhinelander of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and members of the Mercer family. After some delay, caused by the necessity of court approval, the list of colleges to be benefitted was announced, and Bowdoin was in the list. The income from this fund is most welcome in these times when it is so important to aid students whose own resources would not be sufficient for a college education. May I record here our grati-

tude to the donor and to those executors who by their action have shown confidence in Bowdoin.

III. CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

The list of the Faculty has been more than commonly stable the past year. Last Commencement there were three well-earned promotions, those of Assistant Professors Daggett and Helmreich to associate professorships, and of Albert Rudolph Thayer, instructor in English, to an assistant professorship. A new appointment was that of Ernest Edwin Campaigne, Ph.D., to be instructor in Chemistry. George Dennis Shay, A.B., was given a full time post as assistant coach of football. I appointed three new teaching fellows: Robert Keenan Craven, A.M., in French, George Arthur Dunbar, A.M., in Government, and James Wallace Blunt, Jr., B.S., in Biology.

During the year, Professor Catlin was absent on sabbatical leave; also Professor Means was absent on such leave for the first semester, and Professors Hormell and Coffin for the second semester. Professor Hormell has been, for the larger part of his leave, in Washington, working in one of the Government Departments on problems of municipal housing; and Professor Coffin had the unusual distinction of lecturing on poetry for some weeks on the Patten Foundation at Indiana University. Associate Professor Sibley was on leave of absence for the whole year doing work for the government in Washington; his post was most acceptably filled by Burton Wakeman Taylor, Ph.D., who as lecturer on Sociology proved himself to be an admirable teacher and a most useful member of the academic community. From the opening of college until December 1st, Mr. Philip Wilder, our indispensable Alumni Secretary, was on leave doing Red Cross work, though with his customary energy and unselfishness he carried on many of his duties here over the week-ends. We were fortunate in having for the interim the services of Dr. Walter Earle Russell, principal *emeritus* of the Gorham Normal School, who conducted the course in Education. Mr. Richard Edward Doyle, of the Class of 1940, assisted in the alumni office during Mr. Wilder's absence.

Shortly before Christmas, Professor Ham of the Department of German was stricken ill and forced to give up teaching. He has been on sick leave this semester, and is making a slow recovery. We all hope and pray that after the summer's rest he will be able to resume his duties. Professor Kölln and Mr. Riley carried on all the work of the Department until February when, with the approval of the Executive Committee, I appointed Mr. Willard Streeter Bass, Jr., of the Class of 1937, with graduate training at Harvard, as teaching fellow in German. He has proved an excellent teacher.

In the second semester Senor Ernesto Montenegro, a distinguished South American journalist and writer, has been Lecturer on Latin-American Relations on the Tallman Foundation. His course for undergraduates has been popular, and he has done much to increase our all too scanty knowledge of our southern neighbors. He pointed out that in the past the relations of South America have been, so to speak, horizontal with European countries, in culture with Spain, France, and Italy; in commerce with Germany and England; and that now we are striving to make those relations vertical, south and north, instead of west and east, a change that in the vernacular of Great Britain demands "a bit of doing." In connection with Sr. Montenegro's stay amongst us it may be worth stating that next year we plan, with the generous coöperation of the Pan American League of Portland, to offer a scholarship to a student from Latin America.

Sr. Montenegro's public lectures were as follows:

- April 30. "The March of Civilization in Latin America."
- May 7. "Some Masterpieces of South American Literature."
- May 14. "What Latin America thinks of the United States."

In introducing him at the first lecture I emphasized that the international aspects of the Tallman Foundation could be seen from the fact that at the moment, so far as we know, one former incumbent is teaching at the University of Paris under very restricted conditions; one is at the Fascist University of Rome; one has been serving with the British forces in Greece, and we have had no word about him; another is in the British Army; and two are teaching greatly reduced classes at Oxford.

We hope for the next year to pursue the good-neighbor policy by bringing to the College a scholar in the field of Canadian History.

For purposes of record I give here the list of Tallman professors:

1. Alban G. Widgery, 1928-29, from Cambridge University (Philosophy of Religion), now professor of philosophy at Duke University.
2. Charles Bruneau, 1929-30, from University of Nancy (French Literature), now, so far as we know, professor at the University of Paris.
3. Enrico Bompiani, 1930-31, from University of Rome (Mathematics), now professor of mathematics at the University of Rome.
4. Maurice R. Ridley, 1931-32, from Balliol College, Oxford University (English Literature), now at Oxford University.
5. Donald B. MacMillan, of the Class of 1898 (Anthropology), now preparing for another Arctic expedition.
6. Stanley Casson, 1933-34, from New College, Oxford University (Classical Archaeology), has served with the British Army in Greece, whereabouts now unknown.
7. Herbert von Beckerath, 1934-35, from University of Bonn (Economics), now at Duke University.
8. Arthur Haas, 1935-36, from University of Vienna (Physics), died January 20, 1941.
9. Wilder D. Bancroft, 1936-37, from Cornell University (Chemistry), now retired and living in Ithaca.
10. Robert H. Lightfoot, 1937-38, from New College, Oxford University, (Biblical Literature), now at Oxford University.
11. Frederick C. Horwood, 1938-39, from Oxford University (English Literature), now with the British Army.
12. Moritz J. Bonn, 1939-40, from London School of Economics (Economics), now visiting lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania.
13. Ernesto Montenegro, 1940-41, from National University of Chile (Latin-American Relations).

IV. INSTITUTE OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

The tenth biennial Institute of the College was carried out this spring with the following program:

Monday, April 14—Henry Norris Russell. Subject: The Birth of Our Planet.

Tuesday, April 15—John Joseph Lynch, S.J. Subject: Our Trembling Earth.

Thursday, April 17—Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Subject: The Northward Course of Empire.

Friday, April 18—C. Warren Thornthwaite. Subject: Climate and Conservation.

Monday, April 21—Osa Johnson. Subject: Sub-civilized Society. Illustrated by motion pictures. This lecture was presented under the auspices of the Society of Bowdoin Women.

Tuesday, April 22—Wallace A. Atwood. Subject: The Geography of New England.

Thursday, April 24—Arthur Morgan. Subject: The Grass Roots of Society.

Friday, April 25—Roderick Peattie. Subject: Geography in Human Destiny.

The committee in charge of the Institute was as follows:

Noel Charlton Little, Professor of Physics, Chairman; Thomas Means, Joseph E. Merrill Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Morgan Bicknell Cushing, Associate Professor of Economics; William Campbell Root, Associate Professor of Chemistry; Philip Sawyer Wilder, Alumni Secretary, and Assistant Professor of Education; Reinhard Lunde Korgen, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; and Philip Conway Beam, Assistant Professor of Art, and Director of the Museum of Fine Arts.

The lectures were very well attended, and although the student conferences were not so popular as on some other occasions, the Institute as a whole was well worth while.

In introducing Professor Russell, of Princeton, at the first lecture, I spoke as follows:

"In the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York there is a striking picture entitled, 'The Geographer.' It represents an old man with a long beard and a very sensitive face, holding in his hand a globe and gazing intently on the map on its surface. The painting symbolizes that man through his mental and spiritual powers may hold the world in his thought, and though he himself is an insignificant atom in the vast universe as we are reminded by the famous prayer of the Breton fisherman, 'Oh, God, thy sea is so great and my boat is so small,' he has the power to study and to strive to comprehend. At one time a sub-title was given to this Institute—'Man and His Earth.' Such a phrase indicates that we are interested in this earth of ours. In these days of turmoil and confusion it may be an escape to turn for a while to the so-called earth sciences and attempt to learn something of the great advances they have made in our knowledge during the past decade or so. But our aim is not merely an escape. Unless I am greatly mistaken, we shall learn from the distinguished experts who will address us, that to science all parts of our earth, if not of the world, are growing nearer and nearer.

"For awhile aggression and tyranny may split the world in twain but eventually we shall learn much from the study of the earth and of its relation to man that may be of help when and if peace ever comes.

"This is Bowdoin's tenth Institute, and it may be appropriate to pause for a moment in review. From the very start the College has had it in mind not only to stimulate our own undergraduates, but to contribute to the intellectual life of the community about us and of the State. It is an experiment in adult education. We have brought to Brunswick many well-known men and women in the fields of History, Art, Literature, Politics, the Social Sciences, the Natural Sciences, Philosophy, and Music. The lectures are open to all and, thanks to the press, have been widely reported. The conferences are for students alone. I still have the hope that some day we may extend the usefulness of the Institute by opening round-table discussions to interested participants from outside, and to

make more use of the radio, perhaps even to have some informal examinations set for those souls who enjoy 'Information Please' and the like. The expenses of the Institute are a part of the budget of instruction, with a biennial gift from the Society of Bowdoin Women for a woman speaker. The College will welcome from the students or public any suggestions for the improvement of the method of conducting future institutes. Before closing I must thank Professor Little and his faculty committee for indefatigable work and for arranging a splendid program."

V. MOORE HALL

One of the most interesting and important events to chronicle during the past year is the erection of Moore Hall, the fifth dormitory of the College. This munificent gift of Hoyt Augustus Moore, of the Class of 1895, devoted trustee, is also a mark of confidence, built as it is in this year of doubt, but built not for the next decade but for the next century. With a normal enrollment there is no question of the need of better housing for our students, and for the next few years with rooms in Brunswick at a premium due to the activity of the Bath Iron Works we are fortunate indeed. Last Commencement the Boards were undecided as to the proper time for beginning work and wisely left that matter in the hands of the Executive Committee which in August gave the signal to go ahead. The result was that the contracts were let at a most favorable time, the materials were on their way before priorities came into being, and the contractors had time to do their work carefully and thoroughly. Mr. Moore, with characteristic generosity, is furnishing the dormitory and also providing funds for the landscaping of that area of the campus just to the rear of the Moulton Union and including the approaches to the Infirmary. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of \$140,000.

The generous spirit of the donor seems to have permeated the whole undertaking; and there has been splendid coöperation from the beginning to the end. The College architects, McKim, Mead, and White, of New York City, particularly Mr. James

K. Smith of that firm, have used their well-known skill in designing a beautiful building; the contractors, Cunningham of Portland, have been most satisfactory and are to be particularly commended for the brick work; the foremen and workmen have been skilful and friendly; and the chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. Harold Lee Berry, of the class of 1901, has given an almost incalculable amount of time and ability to looking after the innumerable details and the weekly progress of the undertaking while on matters of policy he has had the sound judgment of the other members of the committee, Messrs. William W. Thomas, of the Class of 1894, of the Board of Trustees, and E. Farrington Abbott, of the Class of 1903, Leonard A. Pierce, of the Class of 1905, and Earle S. Thompson, of the Class of 1915, of the Board of Overseers.

No one knows better than the writer, of the truth of these words, for he has been a constant if untechnical and incompetent observer from the start, and has nothing but admiration for all those who have made this fine addition to our plant possible. Finally, it is pleasant to record that the building is to bear the name of the donor's father, Augustus E. Moore, himself not a college man, but the type of those other Bowdoin fathers who have sacrificed much that their sons might have the benefit of a college education.

VI. THE STUDENTS AND THE DRAFT

Last October 16th, about 160 undergraduates were registered under the Selective Service Act. It seemed best to have the registration take place not on the campus but in the Town Hall, where the men from Brunswick were registered, as a symbol that the duties of citizenship are common duties. Since the provisions of the Act permitted students who had begun their academic year to have their service deferred, even if drafted, until July 1, 1941, we actually lost very few men during the year. Six members of the College who had enlisted in the local company of the National Guard were ordered out in September, and hence could not return to college. During the year, four or five were away for a month or so taking a cruise on a battle-

ship as preparatory to naval training for reserve ensigns. One or two left to enlist. Next year the situation will be very different. The Congress is apparently not willing to reënact the very wise provision in force this year, and students registered after their twenty-first birthday will be subject to the draft. This means that many may be called between September 1941, and June 1942; how many it is impossible to predict. A faculty committee consisting of Professors Van Cleve, Little, and Bartlett keeps in close touch with changing conditions, and is available to students at all times for consultation and advice. We have to cross our bridges as we come to them; no man is wise enough to foresee what the next few weeks will bring forth. On the one hand, the faculty is endeavoring to avoid hasty, hysterical action, and on the other, wishes to make all reasonable allowance for students leaving college to enter their country's service. As a first step and a first step only, the faculty at a recent meeting adopted the following regulations:

1. Students leaving college to enter, either by draft or enlistment, the military forces of the United States will receive credit for all courses passed in the previous first semester.
2. Students whose induction into military service falls between December 20 and the regular examinations of the first semester or between May 1 and the regular examinations of the second semester shall be entitled to anticipatory course examinations covering the complete work of the semester involved.
3. Seniors taking anticipatory examinations in their courses before May 1, in accordance with the above ruling, shall be entitled to anticipatory major examinations in April. Seniors leaving the College after the anticipatory examinations in December or the regular examinations at the end of the first semester shall be excused on their return from military service from a semester course in order to prepare for their regular major examinations.

Undoubtedly if the present emergency deepens we shall have to make many changes both in our schedule and in our courses,

provided that there is no weakening of a liberal education. "Business as usual" is going out of the window, and there will be profound changes all along the line. It is not perhaps utterly fantastic to foresee that under certain conditions, with college men leaving for the service at various times of year, we may be obliged to go on the four term basis with the College in session all the year. Such a plan is, of course, remote, but not beyond the bounds of possibility. One thing is clear; whether in war or peace, or in the dread twilight zone in which we are now hovering, the American college must go on doing its work, giving as much education as possible to as many youths as possible—in Milton's words, "a compleat and generous Education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices both private and publick of Peace and War."

VII. TRAINING AIR MEN

An important contribution to the national defense has been the training of pilots for air service under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Last summer, a unit of fifteen sponsored by the College was successfully conducted. Several of the men trained were graduates of other colleges, and there was one girl who proved an excellent aviatrix. This year, there have been three groups trained, all our own students: from September to February, an elementary course, taken by about twenty, and repeated for another twenty from February to June, and an advanced course taken by ten. The College has given instruction in ground work under the direction of the Physics Department. All instruction in flying is by separate contract with Airways, Incorporated, and for this the College has no responsibility whatever. Students, successfully passing examinations in flying and ground work, are by vote of the Faculty relieved of one semester course.

The whole enterprise has been most satisfactory, and the College supports the C.A.A. program with enthusiasm. I cannot speak too highly of the supervision given to this work by Professor Bartlett whose intelligence, sound common sense, and industry have contributed greatly to the success of the units trained here.

VIII. COMPETITIVE SCHOLARSHIPS OUTSIDE OF MAINE

For some years, the College has been considering the establishment of competitive scholarships outside of Maine, but has postponed any definite action because of the drain upon our ordinary scholarship funds. Thanks to increases in these funds this past year or so, we are now able to set up such scholarships without encroaching upon the general scholarship funds of the College. Such a policy seems eminently fair. Four regional scholarships of \$500 each are awarded to incoming Freshmen from the State of Maine after competitive examinations. Since about two-thirds of our student body comes from outside the state, it seems reasonable to give opportunity to win such scholarships to boys from outside of Maine. This decision has not been hastily made. A few years ago, a committee under the chairmanship of the late Mr. Ripley L. Dana, of the Board of Trustees, made a careful investigation and recommendations, and deferred action only because the necessary funds were not at hand. Last winter, a committee headed by Mr. John F. Dana, of the Board of Trustees, and including other members of that Board, representatives of the Board of Overseers, and of the Faculty, made a unanimous report which was adopted by the Executive Committee at its February meeting. In substance, this report calls for the establishment of not less than three, nor more than five, competitive scholarships to boys residing outside of Maine, the amount of the scholarships to be not less than \$300 nor more than \$500. The basis for the award shall be: first, scholastic ability and attainment; second, character and qualities of leadership; third, accomplishment in one or more fields of extra-curricular activity; and fourth, results of intelligence tests. Three members of the Faculty, Dean Nixon, Professor Hammond the Director of Admissions, and Professor Van Cleve, have been appointed to award these scholarships and are at present looking over the applications which number more than one hundred.

In connection with its study, the committee also considered the whole policy of the College in regard to scholarship awards

to sub-Freshmen, but decided that no change should be made in this traditional practice, other than the awarding of a few competitive scholarships, until we have had an adequate trial of these experimental awards.

Another interesting scholarship is provided through the John Johnston Fund established by his grandson, Mr. Albert W. Johnston, a trustee of Wesleyan University. John Johnston was a graduate of the College in the Class of 1832. The annual income from this fund is to be awarded by The President and Trustees through a committee of their membership on which there may be faculty representation. The donor wishes to encourage "able, industrious, resourceful, and intelligent students, to develop character and to seek success while ever being mindful of the obligation they owe because of the privileges Bowdoin has given them." The donor hopes that the award will be made annually to one undergraduate, although he does not make such restriction absolute. This gift is particularly welcome coming as it does from the grandson of a Bowdoin man, himself a graduate and trustee of a sister institution.

IX. ATHLETICS

The past year has been fairly satisfactory in the different branches of athletics, and there are no marked changes in policy to announce. We do not discriminate in favor of athletes, nor do we discriminate against them. There is always a cycle of victories and defeats. Last year we were up in track, down in baseball. This year we are up in baseball, down in track. These changes are in no way due to coaching, which has been consistently most satisfactory. In football we have another tied championship to our credit—another excellent year to the credit of the team and of its fine coaching staff.

I have one recommendation to make, that we consider seriously changing the present make-up of the Committee on Physical Education, which now has representatives of the boards, faculty, alumni, and students, and make it like nearly all our other standing committees, composed solely of members of the Governing Boards. This is the final and inevitable step in the

evolution from the old athletic council to a more modern system of administration.

X. THE LIBRARY

We all admit that the library is the heart of the College.

The other day in reading in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, I came across the following words by Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress. "A university could lose its faculty and its students and begin again as a great university if its library remained great." The parallel with a college is not exact; but it is obvious that a college cannot remain a good college if it neglects its library.

Without books, good books, many books, the College could not be an educational institution at all. If the College were ever to be stripped to the bone, we could get rid of the administrative officers, of all athletics, of all social activities, and if we had left a good library, laboratories, and teachers, we should still have a good college. Yet, obvious as this fact is and important as the library must always be, we do not give it the support, either of sympathy or of money, which it deserves and needs. Thanks to the generosity of General and Mrs. Hubbard, we have a building that is dignified and beautiful. We should not forget, however, that its accommodations, ample forty years ago, will soon be outgrown, and that in another decade we should add a wing foreseen by both the architect and Dr. Little, the librarian who had so much to do with the construction of the present building. We also have generous funds for maintenance and for the purchase of books, but in this latter case demand again exceeds supply. For example, we do not expend as much per student as do several other colleges of our class. Wesleyan spends annually for books about \$26 per student; Amherst about \$22; Williams about \$20, and Bowdoin about \$14. In a word, we are not keeping pace with other college libraries. We need more funds for the purchase of books, and larger annual appropriations for the same object.

The library is also being more and more used by the students, and the reading rooms are no longer adequate especially on Wed-

nesday, Thursday, and Sunday evenings when it is difficult to find room for all the undergraduates who wish to read and study in the library. We really need another reading room and plans should soon be formulated along these lines.

XI. NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

In listing these "needs of the College" this year, I am reminded that at least three, enumerated last year, have been met in whole or in part—Number IV. Completion of the Faculty Room in Massachusetts Hall, through the generosity of Mr. Frank H. Swan; V. Facilities for training in aviation, by action of the government and the town of Brunswick; VIII. Beautification of the campus, through Mr. Moore's gift for landscaping about the new dormitory, and through the Class of 1910 by providing a permanent and attractive walk. In placing before the friends of the College the following needs, I ought to say that we do not desire funds for a building unless we have also funds for maintenance, and that several of these projects are being considered by the committee that is making plans for the sesquicentennial of Bowdoin in 1944. It does not seem wise to set up a definite program yet. In the list that follows there is no priority of need. Each alumnus may follow the excellent example of President Eliot of Harvard, who, once shown a picture of his dozen grandchildren and asked to designate his favorite, remarked, "I have no favorite; that (pointing) is a very nice one."

- I. An Arctic museum in memory of Peary and other Bowdoin explorers.
- II. A little theatre, suitably endowed.
- III. A new chemistry building.
- IV. A new class room building.
- V. Funds for setting up a more adequate placement service.
- VI. Funds for a general catalogue of the alumni (none published since 1912); about \$10,000 needed.
- VII. A new wing to Hubbard Hall, the library building.
- VIII. Funds for a publicity office.
- IX. Facilities for basketball, squash, and outdoor hockey.

- X. Always and everywhere additions to the endowment funds, income only to be used for general purposes of the College.

XII. THE YEAR AS A WHOLE

It would not be true to state that world conditions have had no effect upon college life. There has been, inevitably, some restlessness, and at times a tendency to escape from reality either by wishful thinking or by foolish escapades. In general, however, the student body has been remarkably steady. When one realizes how uncertain the immediate future for many of the students is going to be, since, when they look forward for a year or two, they cannot possibly tell whether they will still be studying or engaged in industry or serving in the Army or Navy or Air Corps, one must have great sympathy for them. I remarked in chapel a while ago, that the present undergraduate body had, through force of circumstance, to show as much character and stuff as any of their brothers in the most critical years of the history of the College. It is very hard to assess undergraduate opinion on such matters as the war and their duty to their country. Unquestionably there has been a great shift in such opinion since last May. Very few of our students desire military service, very few have any enthusiasm for such service; but almost to a man they are ready to do what their country calls on them to do.

Despite the lowering clouds that have hung over us all the year, the life of the College has been on the whole normal. It is not without some significance that, as I have said elsewhere in my report, we have had a much larger annual addition to our invested funds than usual. The building of a new dormitory, Moore Hall, and the landscaping of the surrounding area, the refinishing and redecorating of the Faculty Room, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Frank H. Swan of the Class of 1898, of the Board of Trustees, the completion of the Class of 1910 pathway across the campus, the erection of the Packard Gateway, given by the Class of 1876, in memory of Alpheus Spring Packard, who served Bowdoin longer than any other man—all these things show that the College is not standing still. When the students re-

turn in September, they should find the College more adequately equipped, more beautiful in its surroundings, than it has ever been. All these outer improvements are, we trust, only symbols of life within. We are striving with might and main to do our duty by the students and by our country. We want them to avoid anything that may be hysterical or hasty. On the other hand, we want to train them to place duty ahead of pleasure. That task is not an easy one, but when one has such material as is found in the present student body to work with, it is by no means impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH C. M. SILLS.

May 20, 1941.

APPENDIX A

Report of the College Physician

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The health department of the College, notwithstanding the fact that we had one rather serious case of pneumonia and a mild "flu" epidemic during the winter that necessitated having three extra nurses for a time, has not overrun the budget to any extent. Exclusive of salaries the cost of running the Infirmary including wages of cook, supplies, food, repairs, and janitor, has been about \$3,800.

One hundred and eighty-one patients have been hospitalized, a total of five hundred and fifty-three days, an average of three days each. Over six thousand calls have been made by students for everything from a simple cold to an embedded fishbone in the throat.

The largest number of cases in the Infirmary at one time was thirty-six, and this was during the winter epidemic. All athletic injuries have been taken care of at the Infirmary and continued coöperation on the part of the Athletic Department has been as usual.

The physiotherapy department has been most active in the treatment of injuries and the whirlpool bath has certainly justified its purchase, as over three hundred treatments have been given, in addition to many hotpacks and massage and treatments with diathermy and infra-red heat.

One hundred and ninety-eight X-ray examinations have been made. Two dislocated shoulders, two fractures of foot, three of leg, two of wrist, and one of collarbone have been treated, in addition to several fractures and dislocations of fingers and toes. Six appendix cases have been operated on without complications.

The physical equipment is in fair condition, but with the new campus planning, with the parking space near the sunporch of the Infirmary, some protection, perhaps Venetian blinds, is very much needed.

The routine physical examinations have been made, and many applicants for the C.A.A. have been examined for recommendation on the part of the College.

The nursing personnel I consider very efficient and wish publicly to extend many thanks to them for their valuable and untiring help.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY L. JOHNSON, *College Physician.*

APPENDIX B

Sunday Chapel Speakers

1940

Sept. 29—The President.

Oct. 6—Rev. James E. Walter, of Boston, Associate Secretary of the Mission Council of the Congregational Churches.

Oct. 13—Rev. Roy Minich, of The First Church in Malden, Massachusetts.

Oct. 20—Professor Johannes A. C. F. Auer, of Harvard Divinity School.

Oct. 27—Professor Robert Calhoun, of Yale Divinity School.

Nov. 3—Rev. John F. Robinson, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

Nov. 10—The President.

Nov. 17—Professor John C. Schroeder, of Yale Divinity School.

Nov. 24—Rev. G. Ernest Lynch, of the First Parish Unitarian Church, Portland.

Dec. 8—Dean Angus Dun, of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dec. 15—The President.

1941

Jan. 12—Rev. John F. Stearns, of Auburn.

Jan. 19—Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, State Superintendent for the Congregational Churches.

Friends	9
Lutheran	6
Greek Orthodox	5
Dutch Reformed	5
Christian	2
Union	2
Community Church	2
New Church	1
No preference	11

638

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

SIR:

Last year you handed me an old black-bound notebook recently found in a house long, though long ago, occupied by Professor Henry Leland Chapman. I glanced it over. It was an 8 x 10 inch affair containing some 170 pages, 144 of which were filled with a fine script. I do not know how much of it you had read, but your comment on giving it to me indicated that you had at least a general notion of its contents. I shall not quote that comment yet. I took the volume, but, with some suspicion that it was a Greek gift, postponed reading it till college closed.

There was nothing on the back or covers of the book, but the flyleaf was inscribed, gorgeously, *Private Records of the College Government*. The next page began, *Bowdoin College Nov. 12th 1849*. It appears that the *Executive Government*—a sort of Disciplinary Committee—was to keep a *Journal of its proceedings*, distinct from the *Public Records*, and this was it. It is a positively unique Bowdoin document.

First came a couple of pages of *Regulations* designed to make the *Executive Government* conduct their meetings with high seriousness. Then came the entries. Then came an idea of making them the material for this Report. Then came doubts as to whether any Dean in such a year as 1941 had a right to confine his Report to the state of his college in 1850-1870. Then came my discovery that the Civil War occurred within that period, and that the only *Journal* evidence that it did occur was a reference to Faculty efforts to keep Professor Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain from accepting a commission. Then came increased awareness that Bowdoin College was no passing phenomenon whose present was all-important, and that its Dean of 1941, or 2541, could justifiably Report on any part of its past he pleased—especially if he could coax from the past a moral for the present. Enough of apology. Now for the entries.

Reported that Hamlin after repeated and protracted examinations had acquainted himself so far satisfactorily, that objection to his continuing on with his class be for the present withdrawn.¹

Voted that Junior Pike² be publicly admonished for indecorum at College prayers.

Voted that Senior Frye³ be admonished for indecorum at College prayers.

Reported that Seniors Bell, Poindexter, Gardner and Smith, were concerned in disorderly and riotous conduct on the night of the 15th inst. On investigation by the President it appeared that Bell and Smith were concerned in disorderly conduct that evening at the room of Smith,—that Poindexter and Gardner at the same time forcibly entered the rooms of two Freshmen, breaking furniture and otherwise conducting them in a riotous and disorderly manner, Thereupon

Voted that Seniors Bell and Smith be admonished, and that Poindexter and Gardner be suspended, the former for four and the latter for five months.⁴

—— I⁵ left town without leave, at the instance of —— 2,⁵

¹ The recipient of this modicum of academic praise appears frequently in the *Journal*. "Hamlin reported for kicking football at the Chapel door at prayers." "Voted that the father of Junior Hamlin be advised to take him from College." Odd how a rascalion like that could become a "Lieut.-Col. and Med. Inspector, U.S.A. 1863", Mayor of his city, and Chevalier of the Russian Order of St. Anne!

² Junior Pike must have been a very energetic individual even before he became a member of the Missouri legislature and a United States District Attorney and a Circuit Judge. He was suspended for participating in a "Class Cut", admonished for "irreverence at Chapel worship", and got himself into a position where he felt it advisable to promise the college to abstain from liquor for life.

³ Senator William Pierce Frye was the only Frye in college.

⁴ All four of these rioters graduated with their class, although this was only the beginning of their misadventures. One of them was suspended again, for—too bad the word "wassail" is really obsolete. He became a Supreme Court Judge in Massachusetts. Another one became a Superior Court Judge in Tennessee. Life has its compensations.

⁵ ——¹ and ——² have been mentioned by name before. This time they may be left in decent obscurity.

went to Phippsburg, and after spending a part of the Sabbath there, returned, and on their way conducted themselves in an unbecoming manner—committing divers outrages on a Meeting House and a School House—and insulting women in the road—giving evidence that they were under the influence of intoxicating drinks, thus profaning the Lord's Day and conducting themselves in a manner discreditable to themselves and to the Institution. — 1, moreover, on the Monday following, presented a written excuse for his absence from Public Worship in which he professed to have been detained from attendance by sickness. — 1 and — 2 were "suspended until the Monday of the week before Commencement."

Demerits of Sophomore Fessenden⁶ assigned to Professor Packard.

Sophomore⁷ Goodenow 1", having been reported as grossly negligent in his studies and in attendance upon recitations, Referred to the President.

The next pages of the Journal are devoted to a Class Cut taken by the Junior class. It was a thorough job, that cut, lasting from Thursday till Monday. Some of the boys got out of town; some dodged the Faculty searching parties by hiding in closets etc. Another Fessenden was among the miscreants, also Paris Gibson who became a United States Senator from Montana; also C. W. Roberts who became a Brigadier General; also J. C. A. Wingate who became a consul in China. These four and a number of others were suspended for six months. But a few months' banishment in those days seldom seems to have prevented a boy from graduating with his class. Anyhow, the Government generally relented and reduced the term of suspension, as

⁶ There were always one or more Fessendens at Bowdoin in those years. The *Journal* is all cluttered up with their doings. Then after college they kept just as busy making themselves useful and conspicuous. This one became a Major General, among other things.

⁷ There were two Goodenows in the class. We may only hope this one was not the one who became Consul-General at Constantinople and was for twenty-seven years an Overseer of the College. Maybe that "1" doesn't mean what it seems to mean.

in this case, on someone's statement of the boys' good behavior in the interim. Even paternal letters were effective. If worse came to worst, such boys could transfer to Harvard or Dartmouth and graduate with no loss of time!

It was reported during the week that Seniors ——¹^s and ——² had on the Saturday of the week previous been seen in town intoxicated. On investigation there being found evidence sufficient to sustain the charge, they were directed by the President immediately to leave town.

Nov. 4, 1850. It was stated, that on Saturday night last there was a disreputable disturbance, prolonged to a late hour, at Junior Pierce's room and at Pike's room. . . .

To the Faculty of Bowdoin College.

Gentlemen:

The Undersigned students respectfully present the following statement for your consideration. They admit that they were, each of them, connected with the disturbance in Appleton Hall during the evening of Saturday last, being implicated therein in different degrees, but all being certainly accessory to it. They admit that their conduct was in open violation of the Laws of the College, and a breach of good morals and propriety, which deserves severe rebuke. And they further declare, that they sincerely regret their ungentlemanly & illegal behavior on the occasion referred to, and pledge their honor and their good faith, that they will in future, not only in college, but during their lives, avoid the use of all intoxicating liquors, abstain from all profanity as well as other breaches of good morals and manners, and obey and support the laws of the college in every particular.

Signed

(by fifteen undergraduates who, after various other slips, eventually went forth to become lawyers, doctors, editors, preachers, civil engineers, bankers, generals, writers, teachers and judges.)

Reports having been made that certain students have been in the habit of resorting to Topsham for unworthy objects, the sub-

^s There was still only one Frye in College. Probably ——² egged
——¹ on.

ject was continued soon for investigation. xxxxxx The President reported in part on the Topsham matter. It appears that ———, ———, and ——— have received letters purporting to come from females—and proposing places of assignation xxxxxx

The subject of pilfering oil from those who have charge of the entry lamps was conversed upon and reserved for further consideration at the next meeting.

Nov. 9, 1852. The Junior Class,⁹ with the exception of Tucker this morning absented themselves from recitation in Mathematics. A number of boys were suspended.

Fessenden 2, Tallman,¹⁰ ———(Freshman) were reported for snowballing near the college buildings.

The back building having been burnt during the preceding week, the Pres.t reported the progress made in investigating the matter.¹¹

It was reported that there was loud and disgraceful shouting in the neighborhood of the College Saturday night at a late hour. The President agreed to inquire into the affair. It was thought the noise originated in S. E. Winthrop Hall and in Tallman's room.

The President stated that a disturbance had been caused in Chapel by members of the Sophomore Class "holding in" the

⁹ The lamentable feature of this class cut is that it seems to have involved Joseph Edward Merrill. We had hoped that so princely a benefactor of the College was an undergraduate beyond reproach. Still, half a million is a half a million.

¹⁰ This is merely the first mention of Peleg Tallman. He was just getting his hand in, so to speak. He was clearly a young man of infinite zeal and zest. The whole Faculty must have known him very well, despite his two or three periods of enforced absence from the College. Perhaps he was related to Peleg Tallman, Congressman and Overseer from 1802-1841. Both were born in the same town. In this case, he possibly had some connection with our Tallman professorship.

¹¹ The Pres.t later reported that "four individuals used their diligence to prevent the extinguishment of the fire," but that still others were concerned. More investigation needed. Later still he reported that "four individuals aided or abetted" so that the damage could be assessed on them. (Of these "Tallman freshman" was one) "The communications made to the President were private and confidential." We may only surmise what this "back building" was; anyhow, it seems to have been a continual challenge to arson.

Freshmen, and that Tallman was active in the affair. It was voted that he be suspended.¹²

It was stated, furthermore, that on the evening of April 13 (1853), students hired the team of one Alexander and went with Alexander to the wood-pile of a citizen, proceeded to load the team, and when remonstrated with by the owner (R. Bowker) treated his remonstrations with insult and profaneness. They persisted in loading the team, drove to the rear yard of the College and kindled a bon-fire. The President agreed to examine into the matter.¹³

May 2. A bill being presented by the Town Officers for a hook and ladder carriage which had been taken by students and destroyed, it was agreed that the matter should be inquired into by the President who expressed the opinion that he might be able to ascertain facts in the case.

May 9. The individual (Chandler) who had some concern in the matter of the carriage May 2, stated to the President,¹⁴ that he saw the wheels in the back yard near the college, took them into the building, and rolled them off the roof, but did not break them.

Sept. 1853. Seton (not his name, but close enough) was informed last term that he could not rejoin his class on account of neglected themes. Seton, however, has returned without his themes. President is to see him.

Nov. 7. Seton, who has not yet presented his themes of last year, is to be seen at once by the President.

Nov. 28. Seton has been absent from college exercises these three weeks. He was directed (Nov. 7) to present the neglected

¹² But a petition from the Sophomore class came to the President urging that Tallman "be restored", and, despite the "long discussion" and the negative vote of most of the Government, the President took charge and complied with the petition, "strongly expressing his conviction that such would be the safer course."

¹³ The President appears to have taken three strikes at this one. But his average is still high.

¹⁴ Base hit for Prexy.

themes immediately or to leave college, and had assured the President he was ready to present them, or would be ready in a day or two. It is reported that he left town a day or two since. The facts are to be ascertained and to be reported at the next meeting.

Dec. 5. Seton has been in town and the President is to send for him.

Dec. 12. Seton has been sent for by the President repeatedly, but the President has not been able to find him until the last week. Seton when found was just leaving town and sent word to the President that he had returned to college to bring books which his class had purchased for the Athenaeum Library. The Government are persuaded, that during his absence from exercises, and under the numerous calls of the President for him since his direction of Nov. 28, Seton has been practising deception and concealment unworthy of a student. The case is reserved until next week.

Dec. 22. It was voted that Seton, in consequence of irregular proceedings during the term, be informed that his connexions with college are dissolved.

Jan. 4. Seton, in addition to what had occurred (Dec. 22) having come back after the college term had closed and the College buildings were locked, had broken open the outside door, and entered his room and passed the night, and kindled a fire, thus exposing college property against express law, it was voted, that his connexion be dissolved.

Mar. 26, 1855. Seton is to be informed, that he cannot continue in his class nor attend any exercise next term unless he passes a satisfactory examination in the studies of the Junior and Senior year that he is deficient in.

May 7. Seton has not yet been examined in the studies in which he was deficient. The case is to be seen to at once.

May 20. Seton has not yet been examined in his deficiencies. It appears, that he has been absent from town without permission; that he has been at Bath in company with Kimball, a recent graduate, to play billiards; that when sent for by the President, he had not obeyed the summons; and that his father on request

of the President had been in town and been informed that he could not remain longer in his class.¹⁵

Brookings¹⁶ has been absent from recitations a fortnight professedly making up. The President is to call upon him and to direct him to leave college immediately unless he is ready to join his class.

Dec. 19, 1853. On Monday night of last week outrage having been committed upon college property, on the Rail Road, and on property of private citizens xxxx it was found that Jones, Hunter, Tallman xxxx were concerned.

There were others named, but it was voted that these three have their "connexions dissolved."

It was agreed, that if Tallman will communicate certain facts, it will operate as ground of abatement.

Apparently Tallman did communicate "certain" (well-chosen) "facts," for the trio stayed in college. But the facts communicated could not have damaged the personal relationship between the boys, for on Mar. 20 comes this entry: "Reports concerning the intemperance of Jones, Hunter and Tallman at Kent's Hill, have been received. A letter of inquiry has been written and an answer expected." "Mar. 27. Nothing has yet been heard from Kent's Hill." "Apr. 3. Nothing yet from Kent's Hill." "Apr. 10. "Nothing from Kent's Hill."¹⁷

——, being inefficient and careless in study, it was voted, that his friends be advised of the facts, and his removal suggested. (He is profane and vulgar.)

¹⁵ But he did, and graduated that year. Never again, after knowing Seton, shall I be even mildly annoyed if a student needs more than one call to come to my office. Incidentally, Seton became a Colonel, a broker, and then Postmaster of a great southern city. Either he speeded up or mail service in the South was frequently suspended.

¹⁶ Peremptory treatment of a banker and railroad president, a Governor of Dakota and Justice of her Supreme Court!

¹⁷ Maybe the boys weren't there at all; and maybe there finally was a leak at Kent's Hill. At any rate, a little later they seem to have been temporarily out of college—though Tallman frequently reappeared on the campus, to the dismay and indignation of the Government. "He was distinctly informed, that his course was deemed irregular and without excuse."

Sept. 25, 1854. On Wednesday night a party of students went to Bungernuck (sic) and stole 30 hens and chickens. These fowls were roasted at Putnam's¹⁸ and ——'s rooms, although neither of these individuals had any part in the pilfering.

Oct. 10, 1854. On Wednesday night of last week the Chapel bell was removed and plunged into the river. It was recovered—deposited in the Chapel on Friday evening, and was removed again.

It was voted that the Treasurer, who is to go to Boston tomorrow, be requested to procure a bell of not less than 500 lbs weight.

Voted that Mr. McKeen be requested, if in his view the good of the College would be thereby promoted, to cause the wood-yard fence, which has been long out of repair, to be mended, that thus one facility for depredation on the wood may be removed.

An offensive document having been privately circulated last Sabbath night purporting to be an Order of Exercises for Exhibition and it appearing that Thompson, Junior,¹⁹ was implicated in the distribution of it, his connection was dissolved. xxx Gaslin also having been concerned in the distribution of the same scandalous document, and this notwithstanding the confidential position he has long held as Bell Ringer, and there being also reason to think he was concerned in the attempt to fire the back building on the same night—he, by his own acknowledgement, knowing who did make the attempt (a Senior and a Junior) and moreover being one of a party who after Exhibition visited the Am. Hotel and committed outrages on the property of citizens as they returned to college—it was voted, that his connexion be dissolved; but he is to be told, that if he will frankly reveal what he knows of the burning, it will afford a motive for indulgence at

⁴⁸ The only Putnam in college then became Mayor of Portland; U.S. Commissioner; Behring Sea Claims Commission; Overseer and Trustee of the College and a Federal Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

¹⁹ "Thompson, Junior" partly made amends by becoming a Colonel in the Civil War, and Brigadier General of the Arkansas Militia.

some future time,²⁰ although he is to be held responsible for the damage, as he himself had offered to the President. xxxxx Smith, Junior,²¹ having also been concerned in the matter of the "order"—and having but a few days before confessed a share in the outrage on Prof. P's room—he is to be informed, that he cannot return to college until this matter is satisfactorily explained.

Sept. 3, 1855. Thomas of the Sophomore Class on Thursday evening last having been active in a "hold in"^{21a} at evening prayers, was directed the next day by the President, agreeable to a vote of the Government, to leave town and return to his home. xxxx It appears that Thomas did not return home, but went to Bath, and returned to Brunswick and was active in an assault on Freshmen Friday evening. He remained in town until the next Wednesday morning.

Mar. 10, 1856. Certain members of the Sophomore Class having been concerned in an outrage on members of the Freshman Class, voted, that Granger²² be suspended for six months; that Thomas also be suspended for six months xxxx and that Bright²³ xxxxxreceive a public admonition for participation in the same matter.

It was stated that on Saturday night last a hen-roost at Mr. Wm. Dunning's was invaded—probably by students. Inquiry to be made.

The hen-roost robbery resulted in a feast at Stanton's²⁴ room.

The case of ——— and ——— concerned in pilfering books from the room of A. S. Packard and Prof. Hitchcock last year

²⁰ Handsome of the Government. But William Gaslin, later a Nebraska Judge, seems to have added nothing to Faculty information.

²¹ "Smith, Junior" did his humble best to regain the good opinion of the college by becoming Speaker of the Maine Legislature, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, a highly successful New York lawyer, and a benefactor of Bowdoin to the amount of half a million or so.

^{21a} Thomas was merely training; he became a General.

²² Granger was merely training; he became a General.

²³ Bright was merely training; he became a Rear Admiral.

²⁴ One hesitates to state that the only Stanton then at Bowdoin became Professor of Greek and Latin at Bates and was allowed to serve there for over forty years.

were mentioned as requiring attention.²⁵ The President spoke of them as involved in doubt—but that a short time might develop the facts. (The report in college is that they entered the rooms by a ladder and obtained the books.)

Bright xxxx Neally,²⁶ to be admonished privately and their friends written to. Pulsifer²⁷ also.

It was said that a Bowling Alley at Libbey's was much frequented; also that a room had been hired for a Billiard Saloon. The President was urged to take measures to arrest the mischief.

——, who was reported to have been at the last Exhibition in a state of Intoxication, had asserted that he was not intoxicated, but had taken oysters and ale which made him sick and compelled him to leave the room. Sanborn, Senior, corroborated this statement. Doubts were entertained.

June 3, 1857. The Sophomore Class having absented themselves from the morning recitation of Tutor McIntosh, it was voted, that they be required to recite the omitted lesson at 2 o'clock the next day, and that Prof. Smyth communicate the vote with such remarks as he deemed proper. Prof. S. accordingly at his recitation at 11 o'clock distinctly expressed to the class the views of the Govt; that their offense was one of the most grievous offenses known to the laws; that it was the first duty of the class to recite the omitted lesson, and that to mark their disapprobation of the act, they required the class to recite the lesson at an unusual hour, and thus to make the only amends in their power for their inexcusable violation of law and neglect of duty. At the appointed hour the class attended with the exception of 12. It was then voted that Prof. S. be requested to communicate to the class, that another opportunity would be afforded to those who had not complied with the direction of the Government, to do so on the next day at the same hour.

²⁵ But they needed the books! Both were preparing for teaching, and one became a college professor.

²⁶ Apparently Edward Bowdoin Nealley, U. S. District Attorney of Montana, Bangor merchant, Speaker of the Maine Legislature, and Overseer of the College!

²⁷ Pulsifer? The name seems familiar.

With this direction all complied save —— and —— . It was then voted, that —— and —— be removed from college. Those two individuals were directed to leave town on the next train!²³

June 7, 1858. Bills of demerits were rendered against several members of the Senior Class xxxx Fessenden²⁹ xxxx Cilley³⁰ xxxx and of the Junior Class Merrill³¹ xxxx

June 14, 1858. Fessenden³² 2 has been absent from town repeatedly.

July 30, 1858. Appleton's (Soph.) demerits amount to 194. He may return on a maximum of 30.³³

Whereas on Wednesday eve. last week certain individuals visited the room of two members of the Freshman Class and committed an outrage on the room and its occupants by smoking, etc.—More fun, more students fired.

Nov. 23, 1858. ——³⁴ (Soph.) having been concerned in the same scenes of irregularity and intoxication, Sat. eve, and also, in some degree, in the gambling referred to, it was voted, that his father be advised, that the Government cannot permit his return

²⁸ Fair enough! We can only weep to think of "one of the most grievous offenses known to the laws" being committed by members of that class such as Judge Advocate General J. D. Anderson, Professor Cyrus Fogg Brackett of Princeton, Judge Charles Henry Butterfield of Indiana, President Americus Fuller, General Charles Henry Howard, Dean James Albert Howe, the Rev. Henry Melville King—a Trustee of Vassar, Horatio Oliver Ladd, President of the University of New Mexico, George Whitney Merrill, United States Minister to Hawaii, Alfred Mitchell, Dean of the Maine Medical School, and Stephen Jewett Young, Bowdoin Professor and Treasurer, and bank president.

²⁹ Francis F., Major General, Mayor of Portland, Overseer of the College!

³⁰ Jonathan Prince Cilley, Brigadier General and Adjutant General of Maine!

³¹ George Whitney Merrill, Speaker of the Nevada Legislature and U. S. Minister to Hawaii!

³² Sam, this time. Sam was always being investigated—usually with results.

³³ Rather a come-down for General John Francis Appleton, Federal Judge in Texas!

³⁴ Editor-in-chief of The Boston Advertiser, Managing Editor of the Youth's Companion, Overseer and Trustee of Bowdoin for nearly two score years—and one of the grandest old gentlemen I ever knew.

without their express consent, and that only on condition that he gives satisfactory assurance of his better purpose.

Hobson was seen breaking the windows of the Freshn. Recitation room last Saturday at 12 o'clock while the Freshmen were holding a class meeting. Hobson confesses³⁵ his participation in the violence on the Recitation room.

It being understood that one named Mattocks³⁶ has been invited to deliver a poem before the students in the South Wing of the Chapel, it was the opinion of the Government that the use of the Chapel be refused. (This was known to be a farce.)

Mr. Tutor Snow having interfered to put a stop to a boxing match between two boys, encouraged by a large number of students near the North end of Winthrop hall on Tuesday evening, and having been treated with indignity—Bradbury 1 refusing to obey his directions to go to his room, and Mattox being conspicuous in proceedings which were insulting to the officer—a meeting was held to consider the case.³⁷

—— and ——, Freshmen, were complained of for causing disturbance at the exhibition of the High School in town. They have made statements denying the allegation.

A special meeting was called by the President at his room in College in consequence of a scene of bacchanalian revelry in the South entry M. H. at a late hour of Thursday night.

The cricket club of the Freshman class, who have repeatedly

³⁵ Seemingly Hobson had no choice.

³⁶ Another General and Judge! The punishment our Army and Bench did take in those days!

³⁷ Sam Fessenden presented a petition from student participants "expressing their sense of the impropriety of the whole affair" xxxxxx "and giving assurance that they would discountenance any such transaction hereafter." But after two evenings of discussion, the Govt. decided to remove Bradbury 1 from college. "Mattocks, having repeatedly shown in times past, a contumacious spirit and a manner and language insulting both to the Tutors, and in a marked degree on Tuesday eve, the President is to see him at once." xxxxxxxx "Mattocks declared that he did not intend his insulting language should be heard, and did not suppose they were heard." xxxx "He also declared that he did not start the insulting song."

played during study hours, are to be sent for and required to desist.

Damages to a great extent having been committed by cutting and tearing up the seats in the Senior Recitation Room by members of the Senior class, it was voted that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount in repairs be charged to the Senior Class.

July 11, 1859. It was reported, that several students were profaning the house of God by reading, and by improper attitudes during the service in church yesterday. Clifford, Hale, Webster and Stanwood were named, as offenders.

It was stated that two ladies were grossly insulted in the street last evening by a party of students who came out of Logan's shop as the ladies passed. The students were (names follow) xxxx The party offering the insult were said to be intoxicated. (Several "connexions dissolved.")

Mar. 4, 1861. On Friday last when the Freshman Class were proceeding to the election of officers at the close of the forenoon recitations, they were assailed by members of the Sophomore Class, the windows dashed in and other acts of violence and outrage perpetrated. On inquiry into the affair, the Government voted to dismiss Pillsbury³⁸ from college, and to suspend Gilmore³⁹ and —— for four months. It was voted also to admonish Bell⁴⁰ (and others named) xxxx for participating in the scene.

May 27, 1861. Damage was done during the week; the entry window broken Winthrop N. E. and the fence near by burned—the entry door unhinged. ——and —— concerned. The back building was burnt. Inquiry is in progress.

—— I reported as negligent. He is to be told, that in case of another absence without satisfactory reason he is to be set aside.⁴¹

³⁸ Evans Searle Pillsbury, District Attorney and very prominent lawyer in San Francisco, given an LL.D. by Bowdoin in 1905—and giving Bowdoin \$50,000 in his will.

³⁹ R. H. Gilmore, Denver lawyer, U. S. Registry Bankruptcy.

⁴⁰ Charles Upham Bell, Justice, Massachusetts Superior Court, Overseer of the college.

⁴¹ "Set aside"! Previously poor —— I had been told that if he violated certain pledges, it would "result in his immediate excision".

The following members of the Sophomore class, (names follow), having been detected last night (Sunday) in an attempt to dislodge the chapel bell, it was voted, that they be directed to leave town on the noon train.

Appleton having fallen under censure and made himself liable to removal, the President has conversed with him and from his appearance judges that he may be allowed to return⁴² without special notice further.

July 7, 1862. Whereas a portion of the Text Books in the Department of Math. have been abstracted from the rooms of members of the Junior Class, and whereas the recitations of the class in that Department are suffering material detriment from the want of said books; therefore voted,

That Mr. Griffin be directed to furnish to each one of the Class whose books have been thus removed, a copy of the said Textbook and that the cost of said book be made a general average on the class, and be charged on their term bills; provided, however, that if the persons who have taken the books be detected, then the expense shall be charged upon them.

Sept. 7, 1865. Members of the Sophomore Class having caused disturbance in various ways during the week past, and in two instances having grossly interfered with and interrupted the recitations of the Freshman Class, and Cook⁴³ and Chapman⁴⁴ having

⁴² Appleton also returned for an LL.D. in 1908.

⁴³ Ezekiel Hanson Cook—despite this deplorable conduct, and despite an entry on the next page, "Cook's father to be informed, that he has been disorderly, and neglectful of his studies", and that "the Govt. do not think him a worthy member of the College"—graduated into an amazingly diversified career. He took a Ph.D., became Principal of various academies and normal schools, Superintendent of Schools in various New Jersey and New York cities, meanwhile taking a three years' fling at mining in Arizona; then more educational work; then a few years of real estate in New York City, combined with managing the *Educational Review*; then eight years of mining in Colorado.

⁴⁴ Beloved old Harry Chap! On the Bowdoin faculty for some forty years, and all the time carrying this awful weight on his soul! So that is why this volume of *Private Records* was hidden for decades in his attic!

been prominent actors in these disturbances, it was voted that they be sent from college tomorrow morning. xxxx

——pleaded that he was prepared to face examination with Prof. Smyth, but the Professor was out of town.⁴⁵

Cotton's⁴⁶ demerits - 134. He is not to return except on a maximum.

It having been made to appear that two females of disreputable character were on Friday last introduced into the room of ——1 and ——2, it was voted that they be directed to leave town at once, their case to be settled more definitely hereafter. ——3 of the Sophomore Class having been concerned in the same transaction, and having been intoxicated on the forenoon of Saturday—it was voted, that he leave town at once. xxxx The cases of ——1, ——2 and ——3 having been called up for settlement—it having been satisfactorily proved that ——1⁴⁷ was not a willing participator in the disgrace and outrage and that he resisted it, it was voted, that he be allowed to return next term. The evidence being that ——2 was the active agent in the affair, and in consideration of his past course, it was voted, that he be expelled from college. It was voted that ——3's connexion be dissolved and that the Government do not expect him to make application for restoration hereafter.

The testimony was full as to the worthlessness of ——.⁴⁸

Whereas (7 names follow), of the Sophomore Class, were prominently concerned in an assault made on the night of Oct. 18, upon the person of a member of the Freshman Class in which he was violently taken from his room and carried to an-

⁴⁵ Maybe he was. But —— himself was always out of town, or at some deviltry in town. However, he graduated, became a Washington lawyer, and a Commissioner to revise the laws of the District of Columbia. There was no college law that he didn't revise.

⁴⁶ This dismal demerit record, and his having been suspended for a class cut, no doubt much distressed John Bradbury Cotton during his Assistant Attorney Generalship at Washington.

⁴⁷ Later given an honorary degree by the college.

⁴⁸ Who later became a Massachusetts legislator and mayor of a large Massachusetts city.

other building and subjected to gross insult and injury by having the hair cut from his head and by being otherwise injuriously treated, thereupon voted, that they be suspended until the beginning of the next Spring Term.

Gerrish's⁴⁹ demerits amount to 178. It was voted that he shall not return except on special conditions, and among them to hand in at the opening of the term the four themes which he has neglected.

July 29, 1865. It was voted that challenges of match games should neither be given or accepted by students of the college.

The ill-usage of Freshmen, which has been practiced heretofore, is deemed discourteous, rude, and unbecoming the character of gentlemen and scholars. Such acts of annoyance are prohibited; especially the practice of throwing water⁵⁰ upon the class as they go to the recitation room and retire from it.

——1 and ——2 were reported on indubitable authority to have been grossly intoxicated on the last evening of last term. It was voted that their connexion be at once dissolved. The President stated that ——2 did not deny the fact. ——1 denied it with much earnestness (offering to take oath on the Bible that the allegation was false). The matter was left for further inquiry. xxxxx It was satisfactorily proved, that the allegation against ——1 was in all particulars true. Ingenious contrivances and prevarications were employed, but without effect.

June 12, 1866. A special meeting of the Government was summoned by the President to consider the petition of the Base Ball Club of the Freshman Class to accept a challenge to play a game at Bates College tomorrow afternoon. A formal vote having been passed a year ago, that students should not be allowed to give or accept a challenge of this sort, it was voted not to grant the request.

⁴⁹ Apparently Frederic H. Gerrish handed them in, for he graduated and became an Overseer of the College, as well as the distinguished Professor of Anatomy at the Maine Medical School. 178 demerits! More than twice Tom Reed's!

⁵⁰ J. J. M. not to be quoted—not literally—on this point.

June 13, 1866. The members of the Base Ball Club having gone to Lewiston notwithstanding the express refusal of their request of yesterday, it was voted, that the members of the Base Ball Club (9) be suspended⁵¹ until the Saturday before the Examination of the class, July 21.

The last entry in the Journal is dated April 8, 1867. It reads: "Eaton 2, has by negligence forfeited his membership, Jan. 8, his demerits being 71."⁵² It is left discretionary with the President on conference with his father, whether one more trial will be allowed." This was not THOMAS HENRY EATON '69, our senior living graduate.

Well, so much for the actual entries in that *Journal*, covering the years 1849-1868. It is obvious that I have played up the names of those who later attained high success in life, yet I really had no intention of doing so at first. The idea was almost thrust upon me by the staring, tempting facts of the case. It is a plain matter of arithmetic that 40% of the most distinguished alumni the college produced in those years, including eight of the top scholars, met with mild or intense obloquy in the *Journal*.⁵³ Some years the percentage was perfectly fantastic; of the six most eminent graduates in the class of 1851, for instance, five were *Journal*-ridden.

⁵¹ Unquestionably over-emphasis of athletics. There were only 37 members of that class. The chances are that such members as Judge A. D. Cornish, Professor O. F. Greene, Judge Clarence Hale, Editor George Frank Mosher, THOMAS HENRY EATON, Edward Payson, Esq., Governor H. B. Quimby, Dr. F. W. Ring, Dean M. E. Wadsworth, and the Rev. Harrison Spofford Whitman, Litt.D., may have been on that team. It is distressing to add that Dr. Ring, Executive Surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, also was "conversed with" on account of "inattention of study", and a "special letter was addressed to his Father" calling Father's attention to son's 110 demerits. Even in later times the Bowdoin Faculty occasionally despaired too soon of future medical men of distinction.

⁵² Favoritism! Tom Reed had 83, yet seems never to have "forfeited his membership".

⁵³ But even so, the moral certainly is not, "Get in your college black book and became a distinguished alumnus". The moral rather is, "Stay out of your college black book and have a much better chance of becoming a distinguished alumnus".

Despite the levity with which I have treated this *Journal* and its inmates, those were of course among Bowdoin's very greatest days. The Faculty were fine and able and devoted men; the students were boys of extraordinary promise and power. That impecunious, meagrely equipped little college had only 120 students in 1850, only 121 in 1870; yet fully 200 boys from these classes of 1850-1870 attained positions of high distinction and responsibility in every walk of life. Many of the 200 appear in the Dictionary of American Biography; most of them probably would have been listed in a Who's Who in America of those days. The Abbotts and William Pitt Fessenden and Franklin Pierce and Hawthorne and Longfellow and Cyrus Hamlin and John A. Andrew and Elijah Kellogg, and many other great ones, of course had come and gone; but any college of Bowdoin's size that in two decades could turn out such a group of men as William Pierce Frye, Charles Carroll Everett, Oliver Otis Howard, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, Melville Weston Fuller, Thomas Brackett Reed, and many another graduate hardly less distinguished, was making history.

In his Report of 1913-1914, President Hyde comments upon Edwin Bradbury Smith and his Bowdoin bequest, "the estimated value" of which "is not less than \$500,000." He continues, "It is an interesting fact that about one-half of the resources of Bowdoin College have come from alumni—General Hubbard, Mr. Merrill, Col. Wing and Mr. Smith—of classes which were in College sixty years ago—classes from 1854 to 1857; and that one-half of the finance committee who have so ably and devotedly cared for these funds—Judge Putnam and Mr. Moses—are members of classes in the same group." And since President Hyde wrote those words, additional prizes and scholarship foundations, additional gifts of money and buildings amounting to a million dollars have come to Bowdoin College from the estates, or in memory, of boys who were students in the college, no longer sixty, but seventy to ninety years ago. Owen, Plummer, Howe, Kimball, Piper, Libby, Peck, Carter, Spear, Lawrence, Drew, Quinby, Emery, Perry, Newcomb, Coe, Alexander, Pierce,

Cleaves, Pillsbury, Coombs, Fuller, Tallman, Hubbard—these and many other names, whether found in the *Private Records of the College Government* or merely in the General Catalogue of Bowdoin College, are names connected with very concrete evidence that the years 1850-1870 were perhaps the most indispensable years the college has ever known.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Your comment, Mr. President, when you handed me that volume was: "Read this when you're too badly troubled about what the boys today are doing." No man in charge of college boys, of any generation, can help being "badly troubled" about what some of them do at times—and "badly troubled" also at times about himself and his methods. Yet he must not too often allow himself to be "too badly troubled", or he'll become fidgety, hasty, unfair and dour. His life is a succession of "When's". When to concede, when to coerce; when to argue, when to dictate; when to be fully informed, when to be "a little blind, a little deaf, and a little dumb"; when to appeal, when to cajole; when to consider the college, when to consider the individual student; when to fulminate, when to fire; when to support parents, when to support sons; when to be young, when to be grown up; when to investigate, when to let well enough alone; when to remember, when to forget; when to sympathize, when to exhort; when to pat, when to prod; when to override massed student opinion, when to try quickly or gradually to change it. And if his timing is reasonably right on these "When's", it will no doubt be terribly wrong on a lot more of them. Well, anyhow, Mr. President, thanks for that black book. It lighted up my summer. It was entertaining escapist literature, yes—but for me it also has many current applications.

I. Enrollment

Number of

Students enrolled Sept. 26, 1940	638	(Sept. 21, 1939	650)
Students enrolled Dec. 1, 1940	631	(Dec. 1, 1939	641)
Left between Sept. 26th and Dec. 1st			7
Students enrolled March 1, 1941			614
Left between Dec. 1st and March 1st, 1941			24
Senior finishing work for degree			1
Students readmitted			7
New student			1
	Sept. 26, 1940	March 1, 1941	
Students in Senior Class	135		133
Students in Junior Class	131		128

Students in Sophomore Class	195	179
Students in Freshman Class	175	173
Special Student	1	1
Graduate pursuing Special Course ..	1	
	<hr/> 638	<hr/> 614

II. Geographical Distribution

MASSACHUSETTS	253
MAINE	198
NEW YORK	63
CONNECTICUT	31
NEW JERSEY	24
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18
PENNSYLVANIA	11
MISSOURI	9
RHODE ISLAND	6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4
ILLINOIS	4
MICHIGAN	3
OHIO	3
DELAWARE	2
MARYLAND	2
MINNESOTA	2
CALIFORNIA	1
TENNESSEE	1
VERMONT	1
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1
NETHERLANDS W. I.	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	633

III. Maine Residents at Bowdoin

County	No.
ANDROSCOGGIN	11
AROOSTOOK	10
CUMBERLAND	76

FRANKLIN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
HANCOCK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
KENNEBEC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
KNOX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
LINCOLN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
OXFORD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
PENOBSCOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
PISCATAQUIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
SAGADAHOC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
SOMERSET	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
WALDO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
WASHINGTON	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
YORK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17

198

IV. Enrollment in Courses 1940-41

Course	First Semester	Second Semester
Aeronautics	19	20
Art 1, 2	77	70
Art 7, 8	21	22
Astronomy 1, 2	36	52
Botany		16
Chemistry 1, 2	97	92
Chemistry 3, 4	53	41
Chemistry 5, 6	14	23
Chemistry 7, 8	34	29
Chemistry 9, 10	4	8
Chemistry 11, 12	21	15
Economics 1, 2	119	113
Economics 3, 4	22	21
Economics 7, 8	16	13
Economics 10		18
Economics 11, 12	26	28
Economics 13	31	
Education 3, 4	16	14

English 1, 2	170	169
English 4, 4R	173	21
English 6		11
English 7, 8	22	18
English 11, 12	34	30
English 13, 14	30	26
English 15, 16	19	17
English 25, 26 and 28	44	54
English 27	11	
English 29, 30	6	6
French 1, 2	25	23
French 3, 4	148	141
French 5, 6	80	78
French 7, 8	16	14
French 11, 12	7	7
French 13, 14	1	1
French 15, 16	7	6
German 1, 2	160	147
German 3	28	
German 5, 6	7	23
German 7, 8	2	13
German 9, 10	11	8
German 13, 14	8	6
German 17, 18	3	2
Government 1, 2	55	50
Government 3, 4	23	24
Government 7, 8	17	17
Government 9	24	
Government 11, 12	9	10
Government 14		85
Greek 1, 2	14	14
Greek 3, 4	12	8
Greek 7, 8	3	2
Greek 10		1
Greek 18		21
History 1, 2	76	71

History 7, 8	64	62
History 9, 10	39	43
History 11, 12	29	29
History 14		9
History 15	28	
History 17, 18	32	30
Hygiene	175	
Italian 1, 2	5	5
Latin A, B	11	9
Latin 1, 2	28	27
Latin 3, 6	4	5
Literature 1, 2	81	74
Mathematics A, 1	71	80
Mathematics 1, 2	77	69
Mathematics 3, 4	60	41
Mathematics 5, 6	10	9
Mathematics 9, 10	7	7
Mathematics 11, 12	16	10
Music 1, 2	10	10
Music 3, 4	4	4
Music 7, 8	2	2
Music 9, 10	1	1
Philosophy 1, 2	43	40
Philosophy 5, 4	7	10
Philosophy 7, 6	9	4
Philosophy 8		9
Physics 1, 2	78	72
Physics 3, 4	27	27
Physics 5, 6	8	8
Physics 7, 8	7	5
Physics 9	5	
Physics 11, 12	6	30
Psychology 1, 2	94	90
Psychology 3, 4	9	8
Psychology 5, 6	9	7
Religion 1, 2	40	35
Religion 3, 4	25	27

Sociology 1, 2	27	25
Sociology 3, 4	6	7
Spanish 1, 2	6	6
Spanish 3, 4	9	8
Zoölogy 1, 2	56	54
Zoölogy 3, 4	46	37
Zoölogy 7, 8	5	4
Zoölogy 9, 12	18	9

V. Student Council Cup Standing
February 1941

1.	Thorndike Club	10.966
2.	Alpha Tau Omega	10.781
3.	Chi Psi	9.924
4.	Zeta Psi	9.482
5.	Beta Theta Pi	8.879
6.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	8.846
7.	Kappa Sigma	8.761
8.	Sigma Nu	8.707
9.	Theta Delta Chi	8.194
10.	Psi Upsilon	7.698
11.	Alpha Delta Phi	7.472
12.	Delta Upsilon	7.390

VI. Student Council Cup 1911-1941

Date	Fraternity	High Average	General Average
Feb., 1911	Delta Upsilon	11.968	10.021
June, 1911	Delta Upsilon	15.305	12.283
Feb., 1912	Delta Upsilon	12.170	10.052
June, 1912	Delta Upsilon	15.750	13.175
Feb., 1913	Delta Upsilon	12.775	10.480
June, 1913	Delta Upsilon	15.970	13.633
Feb., 1914	Delta Upsilon	11.615	9.704
June, 1914	Delta Upsilon	13.670	12.439
Feb., 1915	Bowdoin Club	11.351	9.918
June, 1915	Bowdoin Club	14.135	12.808
Feb., 1916	Beta Chi (now Sigma Nu)	12.136	10.343
June, 1916	Alpha Delta Phi	14.940	12.999
Feb., 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi)	12.689	10.647
June, 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi)	15.919	12.494

Report of Dean

51

Feb., 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi) .	13.100	11.135
June, 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi) .	17.083	14.261
Mar., 1919	Chi Psi	11.700	10.164
June, 1919	Not available		
Feb., 1920	Zeta Psi	10.182	9.253
June, 1920	Theta Delta Chi	12.600	11.592
Feb., 1921	Zeta Psi	13.667	12.595
June, 1921	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	13.667	12.595
Feb., 1922	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	10.367	8.152
June, 1922	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	11.280	9.032
Feb., 1923	Chi Psi	9.218	7.964
June, 1923	Delta Upsilon	12.114	10.540
Feb., 1924	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	11.242	9.125
June, 1924	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	14.050	11.424
Feb., 1925	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	11.027	8.919
June, 1925	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	13.730	11.782
Feb., 1926	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	11.552	9.435
June, 1926	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.)	11.153	9.863
Feb., 1927	Delta Upsilon	11.361	9.647
June, 1927	Beta Theta Pi	10.368	9.394
Feb., 1928	Zeta Psi	10.709	9.400
June, 1928	Chi Psi	10.531	9.444
Feb., 1929	Chi Psi	11.735	8.979
June, 1929	Chi Psi	12.242	9.630
Feb., 1930	Chi Psi	12.387	10.408
June, 1930	Chi Psi	11.290	9.330
Feb., 1931	Chi Psi	11.301	9.799
June, 1931	Chi Psi	10.303	8.834
Feb., 1932	Zeta Psi	10.928	10.224
June, 1932	Kappa Sigma	10.194	9.038
Feb., 1933	Alpha Tau Omega	11.500	9.762
June, 1933	Alpha Tau Omega	10.157	8.052
Feb., 1934	Theta Delta Chi	11.270	9.924
June, 1934	Alpha Tau Omega	9.804	8.827
Feb., 1935	Alpha Tau Omega	11.974	10.123
June, 1935	Alpha Tau Omega	11.079	8.221
Feb., 1936	Alpha Tau Omega	11.904	10.125
June, 1936	Alpha Tau Omega	10.925	9.084
Feb., 1937	Alpha Tau Omega	11.431	10.282
June, 1937	Alpha Tau Omega	11.967	9.930
Feb., 1938	Alpha Tau Omega	11.497	9.390
June, 1938	Alpha Tau Omega	10.444	9.222
Feb., 1939	Alpha Tau Omega	10.851	9.795
June, 1939	Chi Psi	9.650	9.109
Feb., 1940	Chi Psi	10.552	9.168
June, 1940	Chi Psi	10.451	9.050
Feb. 1941	Alpha Tau Omega	10.781	8.925
Average of general average, or the average of scholarship since 1911 is			10.032
Average of the winners' average since 1911 is			11.766

VII. *Abraxas Cup Standing**February 1941*

1.	Deerfield Academy	.	.	.	.	.	14.167
2.	Deering High School	.	.	.	.	.	12.600
3.	Bangor High School	.	.	.	.	.	12.438
4.	Portland High School	.	.	.	.	.	11.667
5.	Governor Dummer Academy	.	.	.	.	.	8.500
6.	Phillips Andover Academy	.	.	.	.	.	8.300
7.	Belmont Hill School	.	.	.	.	.	8.250
8.	Hebron Academy	.	.	.	.	.	7.100
9.	St. Louis Country Day School	.	.	.	.	.	6.750
10.	Newton High School	.	.	.	.	.	6.200
11.	Scarsdale High School	.	.	.	.	.	6.167
12.	Cony High School	.	.	.	.	.	5.667
13.	Kimball Union Academy	.	.	.	.	.	4.417
14.	Bridgton Academy	.	.	.	.	.	3.125

VIII. *Abraxas Cup—1915-1941*

Date	Winner	Winning Average	Average of All Schools Competing
Feb., 1915	Exeter Academy . . .	15.125	10.074
Feb., 1916	Portland H. S. . . .	11.900	9.118
Feb., 1917	Dexter H. S. . . .	12.833	9.621
Feb., 1918	Skowhegan H. S. . . .	15.833	10.656
Feb., 1919	Edward Little H. S. . .	11.333	10.069
Feb., 1920	Jordan H. S. . . .	11.333	8.655
Feb., 1921	Brunswick H. S. . . .	15.125	8.730
Feb., 1922	Portland H. S. . . .	13.660	8.465
Feb., 1923	Deering H. S. . . .	12.600	6.668
Feb., 1924	Brunswick H. S. . . .	12.273	9.024
Feb., 1925	Bangor H. S. . . .	8.842	8.023
Feb., 1926	Livermore Falls, H. S. .	12.625	8.540
Feb., 1927	Deering H. S. . . .	16.000	10.610
Feb., 1928	Deering H. S. . . .	15.167	9.652
Feb., 1929	Deering H. S. . . .	14.750	9.203

Feb., 1930	Maine Central Institute . . .	17.666	11.536
Feb., 1931	Bangor H. S. . . .	13.250	7.538
Feb., 1932	Portland H. S. . . .	16.000	9.249
Feb., 1933	Portland H. S. . . .	17.142	11.447
Feb., 1934	Deering H. S. . . .	14.625	10.048
Feb., 1935	Bangor H. S. . . .	18.000	10.491
Feb., 1936	North Quincy (Mass.) H.S.	18.667	11.118
Feb., 1937	Edward Little High . . .	21.000	12.515
Feb., 1938	Needham (Mass.) H. S. .	16.667	9.091
Feb., 1939	Lynn (Mass.) Classical H.S.	15.333	11.136
Feb., 1940	Boston Latin School . . .	16.667	10.565
Feb., 1941	Deerfield Academy . . .	14.167	8.239

General average—9.327

Winning average—14.762

The averages are obtained on the basis of, A equalling 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; and E, -2.

IX. Peucinian Cup Standing

February 1941

1.	Alpha Tau Omega . . .	10.273
2.	Zeta Psi	10.211
3.	Thorndike Club . . .	9.364
4.	Alpha Delta Phi . . .	8.891
5.	Kappa Sigma	8.821
6.	Delta Kappa Epsilon . .	7.500
7.	Chi Psi	7.347
8.	Psi Upsilon	7.147
9.	Sigma Nu	6.900
10.	Beta Theta Pi	6.733
11.	Delta Upsilon	6.658
12.	Theta Delta Chi	6.318

The Peucinian Cup, donated by the Fraternity Alumni, is given each February and June to that fraternity whose freshman delegation has the highest average rank on the basis of all mid-year and final grades recorded in the dean's office. At the

end of 10 years, when 20 semester awards have been made, the cup will become the permanent possession of that fraternity which has won it the greatest number of times.

X. *Number of Students Receiving Straight A's 1920-1941*

Year	Number of Students		
	February	June	in College
1920	10	21	456
1921	14	15	403
1922	11	9	458
1923	6	4	506
1924	10	6	503
1925	7	12	500
1926	11	13	533
1927	8	10	544
1928	5	9	554
1929	13	18	559
1930	9	15	549
1931	15	14	563
1932	10	15	570
1933	4	13	584
1934	11	18	580
1935	14	17	580
1936	16	24	620
1937	21	23	588
1938	18	16	628
1939	14	14	641
1940	13	18	650
1941	13		638

XI. *Number of Graduates by Years and Degrees—1916-1940*

Year	A.B. Degree	B.S. Degree	Total
1916	66	17	83
1917	63	16	79
1918	35	5	40
1919	54	14	68

1920	.....	82	25	107
1921	.....	66	23	89
1922	.....	59	31	90
1923	.....	49	31	80
1924	.....	45	39	84
1925	.....	61	40	101
1926	.....	62	38	100
1927	.....	67	39	106
1928	.....	52	31	83
1929	.....	83	26	109
1930	.....	76	36	112
1931	.....	74	30	104
1932	.....	73	40	113
1933	.....	63	34	97
1934	.....	64	46	110
1935	.....	63	51	114
1936	.....	79	44	123
1937	.....	57	52	109
1938	.....	70	55	125
1939	.....	60	69	129
1940	.....	47	72	119

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL NIXON, *Dean.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

In accordance with the laws of the College, I present herewith my 26th annual report on the condition and progress of the College Library for the year ending 31 March, 1941, the same being the 41st-42nd year of my connection with the Library.

SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes in the Library is estimated to be 190,000; the number of films, 295.

ACCESSIONS

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
By purchase	2,158	2,687	2,405	1,808	2,139
By gift	1,858	636	814	1,559	1,246
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,016	3,323	3,219	3,367	3,385

The average cost of the volumes purchased during these years was \$4.03, \$4.07, \$3.18, \$3.93, and \$3.30.

NEW FUNDS

Two new funds have been added to the endowment of the Library.

Mrs. Charles Taylor Hawes has given the sum of \$2,500 to establish a fund in memory of her husband, Charles Taylor Hawes, LL.D., of the Class of 1876, long a member of the Board of Overseers and recently its president, and always a friend of the Library. The income from this fund is to be used preferably for the purchase of books.

By the will of the Rev. George A. Holbrook, A.M., of the Class of 1877, the Library received an unrestricted bequest of \$2,000 to establish a fund. Mr. Holbrook was a member of the Class that furnished a librarian to the College from 1883 to 1915—George T. Little, Litt.D.

GIFTS

Sumner T. Pike, of the Class of 1913, has continued his gift of the microfilms issued by Southwestern Microfilm, Inc. This

set reproducing all available books, printed before 1865, on that part of the United States between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, has now reached some nine hundred films. Mr. Pike is also presenting the films for the periodicals issued in the United States before 1800, and an equal amount of material in books covering the culture and civilization of the same period.

On the death of the widow of Franklin Ripley Barrett of Portland, the balance of Mr. Barrett's books came to the College. This latest gift from the Barretts contained more than three thousand volumes, including seven hundred French books, a large amount of material on New England history, general and local, and many volumes of the publications of the Bibliophile Society. In 1909, Mr. Barrett made his first gift of several hundred carefully selected French texts. In 1919, after his death, a further gift of several hundred volumes came from the same collection. Now this final bequest brings the total to a very considerable figure.

Miss Mary King Longfellow has contributed several first editions of Longfellow's earlier works, thereby adding some very fine items to our already rich collection of his writings.

During the year James E. Rhodes, 1897, John F. Dana, 1898, and Edward F. Dana, 1929, have continued to be Friends of the Library.

DUPLICATE BOOKS

An initial appropriation of \$350 was made by the Boards last June to provide duplicate copies of books for collateral reading. This appropriation was made for "Instruction" as the purchase of duplicates did not strengthen the resources of the Library; but as the Library was in an advantageous position to administer the appropriation, and render a better service in doing so, it has been handled here under the direction of a committee of the Faculty. This appears to be a step in the right direction, and in keeping with what is being done in other colleges. If further appropriations can be made, for the present at least, it would seem that a real service was being rendered to the students.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Appropriations, general	\$17,753*	\$18,385	\$18,370	\$18,301	\$25,081†
Student assistants .	1,887	1,519	1,652	2,243	2,203
Special reading room	1,525	1,543	1,490	1,472	1,465
Endowment funds . .	7,959	7,633	8,778	9,437	9,626
Gifts, etc.	792	467	339	366	1,864
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$31,428*	\$31,034	\$30,629	\$31,819	\$40,239†

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$ 6,212*	\$ 8,358	\$ 6,001	\$ 4,941	\$ 7,073
Periodicals	2,541	2,282	1,645	2,165	1,579
Binding	1,414	1,403	1,503	1,538	1,511
Express and postage .	151	208	.	.	.
Increase of Library .	[10,318]	[12,251]	[9,149]	[8,644]	[10,163]
Library supplies . .	477	517	582	567	546
Salaries, regular staff .	14,348	15,075	15,029	14,435	14,687
Student assistants . .	2,204	1,822	1,927	2,512	2,464
Janitor service . . .	1,201	1,166	1,224	1,227	1,174
New equipment . . .	988	1,290	593	1,460	8,251‡
Repairs	1,868	656	1,253	1,364	1,206
Supplies for building .	72	101	114	131	88
Telephone	73	70	67	68	68
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$31,549*	\$32,948	\$29,938	\$30,408	\$38,647‡

*Cents are omitted.

†Including \$7,000 from capital for construction.

‡Including \$7,000 for construction.

The receipts and expenditures for the Students' Reading Room are included in the foregoing tables.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

I add a table of the Endowment Funds of the Library in order that the preceding table may be more intelligible and that the various funds and their donors may be recorded.

Name of Fund	Established by	1941
Achorn	Edgar O. Achorn	
The annual balance	from the Achorn Flag Fund.	
John Appleton	Frederick H. Appleton	\$ 10,052 50
Samuel H. Ayer	Athenæan Society	1,000 00
Bond	Elias Bond	7,082 00
Bowdoin	George S. Bowdoin	1,020 00
Philip H. Brown	John C. Brown	2,000 00

Chapman Memorial	Frederic H. Gerrish	7,005 92
Class of 1875	Class of 1875	1,662 78
Class of 1877	Class of 1877	1,013 34
Class of 1882	Class of 1882	2,300 54
Class of 1888	Class of 1888	1,210 00
Class of 1890	Class of 1890	1,000 00
Class of 1901	Class of 1901	713 34
Class of 1904	Class of 1904	1,455 00
Cutler	John L. Cutler	1,000 00
Darlington	Mrs. Sibyl H. Darlington . .	1,000 00
James Drummond	Mrs. Drummond and daughter .	3,045 00
Henry Crosby Emery	Class of 1899	2,000 00
Francis Fessenden	John Hubbard	10,000 00
Fiske	John Orr Fiske	1,000 00
Melville W. Fuller	Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace . . .	25,000 00
General fund	Several persons	3,093 78
Hakluyt	Robert Waterston	1,100 00
Louis C. Hatch	Louis C. Hatch	
\$100 annually from	the estate of Louis C. Hatch.	
Samuel W. Hatch	Miss Laura A. Hatch	1,000 00
Charles T. Hawes	Mrs. Hawes	2,500 00
Holbrook	George A. Holbrook	2,000 00
Hubbard	Thomas H. Hubbard	113,267 23
Thomas Hubbard	His sisters and brother . . .	3,306 63
Lufkin	Solon B. Lufkin	500 00
Frank J. Lynde	George S. Lynde	1,486 24
Morse	Edward S. Morse	1,000 00
Alpheus S. Packard	Sale of publications	500 00
William A. Packard	William A. Packard	5,000 00
Patten	John Patten	500 00
Lewis Pierce	Henry Hill Pierce	32,009 00
Sherman	Mrs. John C. Dodge	2,176 92
Sibley	Jonathan L. Sibley	6,958 37
Stanwood	Edward Stanwood	1,269 72
Walker	Joseph Walker	5,248 00
Wood	Robert W. Wood	1,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$264,476 31

CIRCULATION

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Lent, outside . . .	14,536	15,721	15,496	16,704	15,102
Lent, closed reserve	19,253	21,823	20,954	23,273	24,970
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33,789	37,544	36,450	39,977	40,072
Largest month	Ap. 1,775	F. 1,968	Ap. 1,879	F. 2,194	My. 2,079
Smallest month	Ag. 557	Ag. 470	Ag. 590	Ag. 641	S. 612

STUDENTS' READING ROOM

The number of readers using the Students' Reading Room during the past five years is as follows:

1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
3,823	3,867	3,872	3,687	3,925

EXHIBITS

1. The Colophon.
2. Manuscripts and first editions of D. H. Lawrence, lent by L. Brooks Leavitt '99.
3. Indian portraits and scenes from "The North American Indian," by Edward S. Curtis.
4. A selection of books suitable for Christmas presents.
5. Himalayan mountain climbing.
6. Some art books published by the Phaidon Press.

HUBBARD HALL

The sixth floor of the stack has been completed this year, and lights have been installed on the fifth and sixth floors.

The stack is now completed, according to the original plans for the building. There is no chance for further expansion by simply adding a floor. Future space can only be secured by building a new wing. Plans have already been made for the erection of such a wing of the same size and shape as the present front. This would extend across the south end and be connected with the present front by additions enclosing light courts. This is a large undertaking, and it is none too early to look around for means with which to accomplish it.

Up to this time Hubbard Hall has adapted itself admirably to needs as they have developed—a rather remarkable fact, since nearly forty years have elapsed since its erection. It is expected that future additions, foreseen by the original building committee and the architect, will form as perfect a whole, both architecturally and practically.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD G. WILDER, *Librarian.*

Hubbard Hall, 30 April, 1941.

APPENDIX

*The Library, as Classified, showing Accessions for the Period
From April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941*

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography	010	22	16	38	1,859
Library economy	020	7	2	9	843
General encyclopædias	030	3		3	878
General collected essays	040				45
General periodicals	050	171	23	194	9,794
General societies	060		1	1	257
Newspapers	070	53		53	2,118
Special libraries	080				359
Book rarities	090		3	3	105
Philosophy	100	19	7	26	818
Metaphysics	110				92
Special metaphysical topics	120				92
Mind and body	130	12		12	627
Philosophical systems	140		1	1	55
Psychology	150	10		10	758
Logic	160	3		3	119
Ethics	170	2	2	4	1,034
Ancient philosophers	180	13		13	216
Modern philosophers	190	7	1	8	837
Religion	200	7	2	9	2,104
Natural theology	210	1		1	257
Bible	220	8	1	9	1,977
Doctrinal theology	230	7	2	9	1,047
Practical and devotional	240	5	2	7	455
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial	250				916
Church, institutions, work	260	9		9	1,026
Religious history	270	3		3	1,024
Christian churches, sects	280	3	1	4	1,381
Non-Christian religions	290	11	3	14	449

Sociology	300	39	1	40	1,632
Statistics	310	16	6	22	1,193
Political science	320	95	32	127	6,137
Political economy	330	150	52	202	6,712
Law	340	53	27	80	5,004
Administration	350	28	35	63	3,578
Associations, institutions	360	12	19	31	1,538
Education	370	48	18	66	5,144
Commerce, communication	380	19	40	59	2,849
Customs, costumes, folk lore	390	5	4	9	400
Philology	400	15	1	16	941
Comparative	410	1	1	2	105
English	420	11		11	573
German	430	8	2	10	462
French	440	7	2	9	636
Italian	450		1	1	64
Spanish	460	1	4	5	111
Latin	470				425
Greek	480	5		5	719
Minor languages	490		1	1	182
Natural science	500	25	16	41	4,143
Mathematics	510	79	17	96	1,710
Astronomy	520	11	14	25	1,585
Physics	530	32	11	43	1,531
Chemistry	540	28	60	88	2,324
Geology	550	7	9	16	1,746
Paleontology	560		3	3	121
Biology	570	13	70	83	1,380
Botany	580	7	3	10	870
Zoölogy	590	18	5	23	2,394
Useful arts	600	4	4	8	889
Medicine	610	28	13	41	5,680
Engineering	620	17	28	45	1,261
Agriculture	630	7	9	16	1,441
Domestic economy	640	2		2	39
Communication, commerce	650	15	10	25	560
Chemical technology	660	3	11	14	269

Report of Librarian

63

Manufactures	670	2	1	3	181
Mechanic trades	680	1		1	20
Building	690	1		1	30
Fine Arts	700	13	9	22	1,129
Landscape gardening	710	1	11	12	168
Architecture	720	5	2	7	445
Sculpture	730	8	4	12	341
Drawing, design, decoration	740	1	5	6	161
Painting	750	10	11	21	880
Engraving	760				155
Photography	770		1	1	36
Music	780	27	4	31	847
Amusements	790	19	4	23	608
Literature	800	16	4	20	1,818
American	810	100	25	125	6,993
English	820	114	34	148	11,082
German	830	21	10	31	4,931
French	840	100	302	402	7,692
Italian	850	2	6	8	1,309
Spanish	860	12	1	13	528
Latin	870	12		12	2,233
Greek	880	23	2	25	2,634
Minor languages	890	1		1	406
History	900	33	1	34	2,066
Geography and description	910	64	45	109	6,780
Biography	920	72	38	110	6,286
Ancient history	930	13	2	15	1,078
Modern history, Europe	940	124	16	140	7,445
Asia	950	7	1	8	349
Africa	960	1	1	2	125
North America	970	130	46	176	6,164
South America	980	1		1	95
Oceanic and polar regions	990	2	1	3	135
Alumni collection		1	6	7	1,315
Maine collection		17	40	57	10,203
U. S. Documents (serial set)			17	17	6,329
Films		58	237	295	295

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The Director of the Museum of Fine Arts has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1941:

EXHIBITIONS

During the year the Museum presented, as a complement to its permanent collections, a large and varied number of loan exhibitions, as follows:

May: Watercolors by Eliot O'Hara, lent by the artist. Photographs lent by the L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum from its annual photographic salon.

July: Etchings and lithographs by Whistler, lent by M. Knoedler and Company of New York.

July through September: Chinese paintings, selected from the collection lent by Mr. William Bingham, 2nd, through Princeton University.

September 23-October 7: Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman, lent by the artist.

October 7-31: Prints by Childe Hassam, given by Mrs. Maud Hassam.

November 1-15: Paintings by William Eldridge, lent by the artist.

November 15-December 15: Prints by Jean Louis Forain, lent by M. Knoedler and Company.

December 15-31: Oriental woodblock prints, lent by the Robert-Lee Company of New York.

January 10-31: Watercolors by Millard Sheets, lent by the Robert C. Vose Galleries of Boston.

February: Woodcut bookplates by J. J. Lankes, lent by the artist, with additional woodcuts by the same artist lent by Professor and Mrs. Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

March 1-15: Twelve etchings of Yale by Samuel Chamberlain, gift of Yale University in memory of Charles A. Coffin,

and prints from the collection given by Charles A. Coffin to Bowdoin College in 1923.

March 15-31: Watercolors by Mrs. Harold Lee Berry, lent by the artist.

April 1-15: Photographs by Mr. Alexander Standish, '21, lent by the artist.

April 15-30: "Recent Discoveries," the results of an X-Ray examination of paintings in the permanent collections conducted by Mr. Alan Burroughs of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University.

The Museum wishes to record here its gratitude to the friends whose generosity has made possible these exhibitions. Also, our deep appreciation is extended to those staunch benefactors who have allowed the following long-term loans to enrich our collections:

Sir Harry and Lady Oakes: *Landscape* by Aelbert Cuyp, *Portrait of a Young Man with a Short Sword* by Rembrandt, *The Woodcutter's Return* by Gainsborough, *Pieter Tjarck* by Hals, *Southwark Fair* by Hogarth. These invaluable masterpieces add to the collections to an extent which can hardly be overestimated.

Chauncey W. Goodrich, D.D., *Portrait of Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich* by Trumbull.

Walter W. Fosdick: *George Washington* by Stuart.

John H. Halford, '07: *Portrait of an Unknown Man* by West.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington: paintings by Constable, Diaz, Brangwyn, Inness, Rousseau, Monticelli, Vedder, Blake-lock, Davies, and Iacovleff.

Miss Eleanor Lincoln: three of her own sculptures, entitled *Head of a Chinese Man*, *A Chinese Mandarin*, and *Head of a Chinese Girl*.

In order to be generous in turn, the President and Trustees sanctioned, not without just pride, the loan of the following possessions to important exhibitions held elsewhere:

Mrs. James Bowdoin II by Feke, to the exhibition of Masterpieces of Art at the New York World's Fair, May through October.

William Bowdoin and Mrs. William Bowdoin, a pair of portraits by Feke, lent to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh for its noteworthy "Survey of American Painting," October 24-December 15.

Reverend James McSparran by Smibert, lent to the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island for an exhibition celebration the 150th anniversary of the Diocese, held at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, November 17-December 1.

Waltersspurg, a rare masterpiece by Pieter Brueghel the Elder, lent to an exhibition of "Northern Art" at Amherst College, Mt. Holyoke College, and Smith College, respectively, from January 30 to March 19.

ACQUISITIONS

Additions to the collections during the past twelvemonth have been both varied and extensive, totalling 431 items. Among these, one gift looms large by virtue of extent and quality. It is a collection of seventy-three pieces of Chinese and Korean ceramics presented by Ex-Governor and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine. This collection has been installed as a unit in specially-built, electrically illuminated cases. The range and variety of the pieces makes the group educationally valuable, because the group includes examples from very early times through the late classical period. And the high intrinsic quality of the gift adds immeasurably to our exhibits of treasures from the Far East, a department in which we had hitherto been weak. In fact, when Mr. John Pope, an authority on Oriental art, first went to catalogue the collection, he wrote that he was amazed at its scope and quality. Any museum in the country, he wrote, should be delighted to receive it, and to this we wholeheartedly subscribe. We have not ceased to be delighted that Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, after considering several other institutions, finally, and entirely of their own volition, chose to honor and favor Bowdoin.

40.64-.93 30 lithographs and etchings by Childe Hassam (1859-1935), given by Mrs. Maude Hassam, June 21, 1940.

- 40.94-346 Color reproductions, purchased with income from the Baxter Fund, August, 1940.
- 40.347.1-.35 Engravings after Hogarth, purchased from Mrs. Henry Johnson with income from the Baxter Fund, August 12, 1940.
- 40.348.1-.2 Undecorated yellow cup and saucer, American, early 19th century. Of the type used at the first Commencement of the College. Anonymous gift, August, 1940.
- 40.349.1- Color reproductions and books, Baxter Fund, August, 1940.
- 40.352 Peyton Boswell, *Modern American Painting*; Baxter fund.
- 40.353.1-.12 *Twelve Etchings of Yale*, by Samuel Chamberlain. Gift of Yale University in memory of Charles A. Coffin, October 7, 1940.
- 40.354-.409 A collection of Chinese and Korean ceramics. Gift of Ex-Governor and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, November, 1940.
- 41.1 A large silver "rat-tail" dish gravy spoon, English, made by Isaac Davenport in 1704. Gift of Mrs. Mary Prentiss Ingraham Davies, January, 1941, as an addition to the Daniel Cony Memorial Collection. Mrs. Davies' interest in the College, constant over a period of years, is sincerely appreciated.
- 41.2 *Portrait of Elijah Kellogg, Sr.*, (1761-1842; Overseer, 1794-97; Trustee, 1798-1824). Artist unknown, American, early 19th century. Gift of Mrs. Edward B. Titchener, née Sophia Kellogg, January, 1941.
- 41.3 *Portrait of Joseph Kellogg*, son of Elijah Kellogg, Sr. Artist unknown, American, early 19th century. Gift of Mrs. Edward B. Titchener, January, 1941.
- 41.4 *Portrait of Charles Edwards Barrett* (1804-84; Class of 1822). Painted in 1822 by Wyatt Eaton

- (b. 1849). Bequest of Mrs. Franklin R. Barrett, née Lucia Wadsworth Longfellow. February, 1941.
- 41.5 *Landscape* by Charles Daubigny (1817-78), painted in 1855. Gift of Alexander Standish, '21, in memory of his father, Myles Standish, '75, and his mother, Louise M. Standish. March 5, 1941.
- 41.6 *Portrait of a Lady of Quality* by Charles LeBrun, French, 17th century. Gift of Alexander Standish with the same understanding as applies to 41.5.
- 41.7 *Miniature Portrait of Elijah Kellogg, Sr.*, water-color on ivory. Artist unknown, American, early 19th century. Gift of Mrs. Edward B. Titchener. March 15, 1941.
- 41.8 Photograph of the home of Elijah Kellogg at 345 Cumberland Street, Portland, taken about 1885. Gift of Mrs. Edward B. Titchener. March 15, 1941.
- 41.9.1-7 Six color reproductions of the mural maps made by Miguel Covarrubias for the Pageant of the Pacific at the Golden Gate Exposition in 1940, with an explanatory booklet. Gift of Mr. Samuel A. Ladd, Jr., of Brunswick, on behalf of the Milton, Bradley Company.

The Museum extends its thanks to these friends of the College. As funds for purchases are limited, the collections have expanded largely through the generous interest of such benefactors as those listed above.

ATTENDANCE

The attendance from May 1, 1940 through April 30, 1941 was 5,557. This does not include any of the large number of students who pass daily through the museum to the various classes in art.

The Visitor's Book gained during the year signatures of people from notably varied localities, including Canada, England,

Egypt, Venezuela, and states in every quarter of this country, as far west as California.

REPAIRS AND DEPARTMENTAL WORK

The building is now in excellent physical condition. During the year it was possible to put the finishing touches upon a program of decoration started four years ago. Since that time every important area of interior surface has been redecorated. Specifically, the ceilings and floors of the Bowdoin and Boyd Galleries were cleaned and refinished. Professor William W. Lawrence contributed an important \$100 to this work; and the department wishes here to express its thanks to him.

Meanwhile, the collections were not neglected. The Trustees voted an appropriation which made it possible to continue the program of restoration of paintings which had been started in 1936, and the work was undertaken with notable success by Mr. Alfred Lowe, official restorer at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. In our opinion Mr. Lowe need bow to no one in the world in the care of paintings. A summer visitor to these parts, he has taken an interest in the museum, and has devoted his time to it far beyond the usual rate of compensation in such matters.

Mr. Lowe restored the following paintings: *James Bowdoin III as a Young Man*, cleaned; *Mrs. James Bowdoin II (?)*, *Lady in a High Cap*, removed extensive repainting and rebacked; *Portrait of an Unknown Man*, "Bowdoin Ancestor," cleaned; *Portrait of William Bowdoin (?) As A Boy*, cleaned and rebacked; *Portrait of James Bowdoin I (?)*, cleaned and reset; *Portrait of Elijah Kellogg, Sr.*, cleaned and rebacked. The last named picture was reconditioned with the aid of a gift of \$100 from the donor, Mrs. Edward B. Titchener.

In September, Mrs. John M. Wulfinf withdrew a collection of books which she had lent to the Museum in 1923, as follows: Kisa, *Das Glas in Altertum*, 3 vols.; Weege, *Etruskische Malerei*; Schaefer and Andrae, *Die Kunst des Alten Orients*; Auer, *Der Portraetskopf der Koenigin Teje*; Auer, *Der Portraetskopf der Koenigin Nofret-Ete*; Furtwaengler and Reichold, *Griechische Vasenmalerei*, 4 vols. We were sorry to see these books depart,

but extend Mrs. Wulfinf our thanks for having left them for our use for so many years.

In a constant effort to improve the effectiveness of the exhibits, certain changes were made in the galleries. Four obsolete cases were removed from the Boyd Gallery, and experiments were made with a modern case of our own construction. This case proved satisfactory, so three more are scheduled to be made in the near future. The Cony Memorial Collection was removed to a better case in the Bowdoin Gallery where, as a pendant to the Kling Collection, it can be seen to better advantage. New racks for the safer storage of paintings were built in the basement vault. Finally, three permanent cases were constructed for the display of the Gardiner Collection of Chinese Ceramics.

Professor Stanley B. Smith, an amateur but very expert photographer, has gratuitously given his time to the enlarging of our file of negatives. His untiring efforts are sincerely appreciated; without them many undertakings in research and publicity would have been impossible. In addition, Professor Smith has used his own photographic equipment without stint, and has created in the Museum a dark room which makes the department nearly self-sufficient in the realm of photography.

During the year hundreds of new colored slides were added to the collection through the loyal efforts of Mr. Derby and, after his departure for defense work, Mr. Edwards. The Department was one of the first in this country to use the revolutionary Eastman Kodachrome for the teaching of art. Several thousand slides, all made locally, are now in the collections.

The work performed by Messrs. Mario Tonon and George Smith as part of the College's program of student work-aid is of the patient, behind-the-scenes variety, but is nonetheless invaluable. Thanks to this assistance in funds and labor we have seen order and steady improvement appear in the collections to an extent which would otherwise have been nearly impossible.

During the past year considerable advance has been made in the study of the paintings in the permanent collection, particularly those bequeathed to the College by James Bowdoin III in

1811 and by Mrs. Sarah Bowdoin Dearborn in 1826. The Assistant Curator was able to investigate the tremendous body of Bowdoin family documents and letters in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the wills of members of the family in the Suffolk County Probate Office in Boston. Certain documents found there indicate that the tradition that the bulk of the Bowdoin collection was formed by James Bowdoin III in Europe in the years 1805 to 1809 may not be strictly true, and that Mr. Bowdoin may merely have added a few European paintings to a collection assembled in this country in the 18th century by earlier members of the family. Thus it is likely that a complete study of the collection may reveal material of genuine historical interest, for American art of this period is still very imperfectly known.

Important aid in this study was rendered by Mr. Alan Burroughs, head of the X-Ray research laboratory of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard. The Museum wishes here to acknowledge its indebtedness to Mr. Burroughs. It was originally his aim to add to his file of X-Rays negatives of authenticated works in the Bowdoin Collection, these to serve as a basis for comparative research. But he went on, at his own expense, to X-Ray several dozen pictures which have been problems for many years. The results of many hours of research which he has devoted to the task since his visit in November may be mentioned briefly.

Two portraits, one of a boy thought to be William Bowdoin, the other of a man thought to be James Bowdoin I, are ascribed to the early American school and dated between 1700 and 1725. The *Continence of Scipio*, a copy after Nicholas Poussin, and *Governor James Bowdoin as a Boy*, are, Mr. Burroughs suggests, the work of John Smibert. The magnificent full-length portrait of *General Samuel Waldo*, which critics have given variously to Smibert and Copley in a belief that it is too strong for Feke, now emerges as the work of Robert Feke. If this is true, which now seems likely after a comparison with a signed Feke in the Metropolitan Museum, there is no stronger Feke in existence. Mr. Burroughs supports the attribution of *Mrs. Thomas Flucker*

and the *Bowdoin Children* to Joseph Blackburn. To the list of works by the distinguished portraitist, John Singleton Copley, Mr. Burroughs adds one painting, the *Indian Priest*, but takes away two, the identical miniature cabinet portraits of *Governor James Bowdoin*. The portrait of the *Lady in a High Cap*, who may possibly be Mrs. James Bowdoin II, is perhaps the work of Samuel King, a Newport artist. Finally, the portrait of *Reverend Samuel Stillman* is assigned to John Johnston.

The Museum wishes to express a deep sense of gratitude to Professor John Davidson Beazley of Oxford University. It had been Professor Beazley's intention to make a catalogue of the Warren Classical Collection. Now, owing to war-time uncertainties, he believes it necessary to relinquish the project. In response to our request for certain information, he has generously given us a considerable body of notes on many pieces. The Museum hopes that someday Professor Beazley, who is one of the world's leading classical archaeologists, may find it possible to resume work on the catalogue. Meanwhile, it is hoped that his invaluable notes and comments may at least be preserved in the form of a gallery catalogue, especially since only a few copies of the booklet compiled by Professor Casson now remain.

It frequently happens that museum workers are taken aback by the typical earnest question of outsiders: "What do you find to do in a museum?" To such a query Professor Andrews once replied that it is not for nothing that the dome of the Walker Art Building is shaped like a bee-hive. The exterior of most museums is quiet, but, as the above notes may suggest, they hum with activity behind the scenes.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP C. BEAM, *Director.*

Walker Art Building
April 30, 1941

